

Slacks

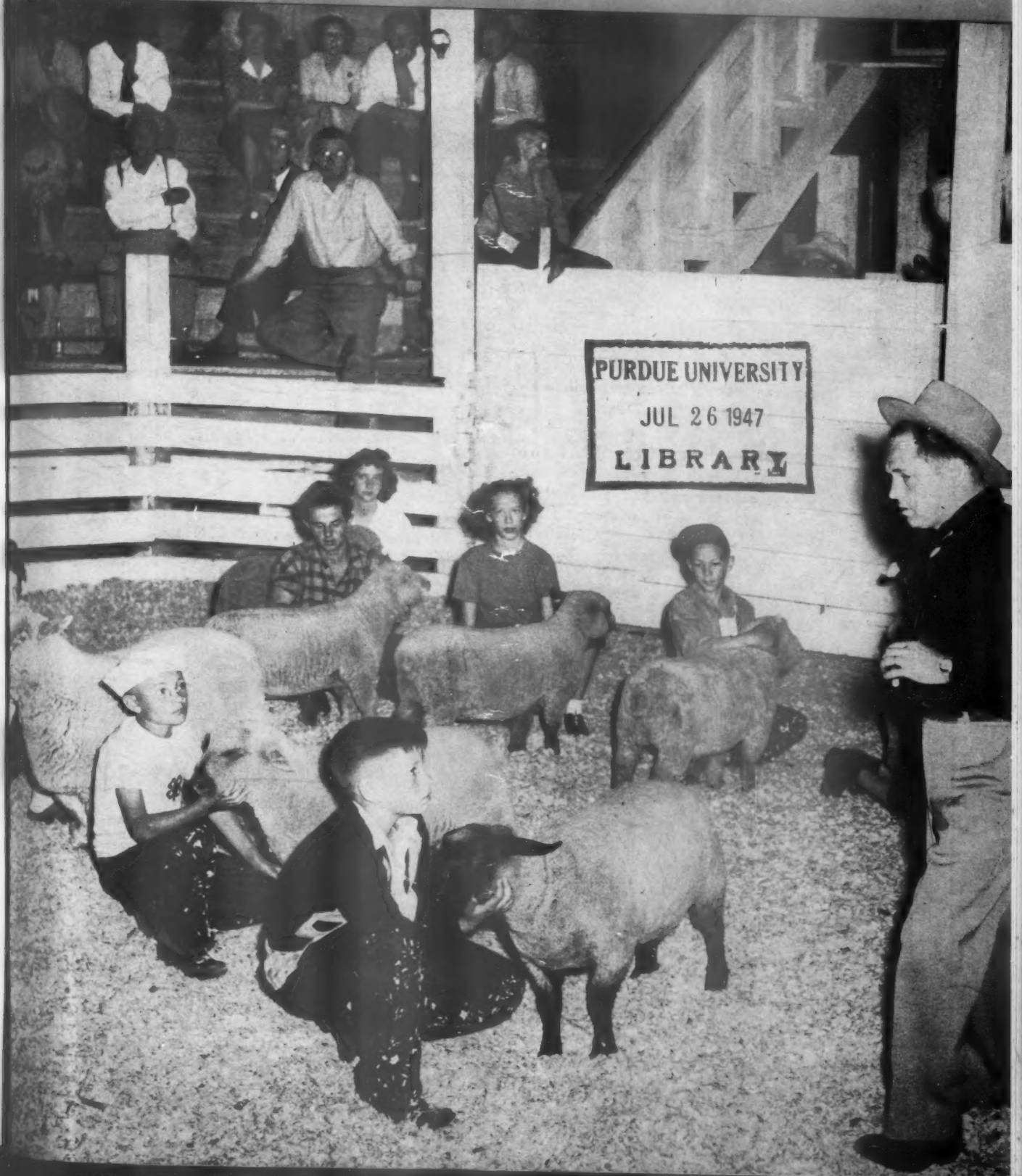
THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXVII

NUMBER 7

JULY, 1947



WHY DO THE

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LIVESTOCK
PRODUCERS

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BECAUSE it is imperative that they have experts on the spot who can analyze today's prices and sell to the right buyers for full values.

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SHEEP PRODUCERS FROM UTAH—IDAHO—MONTANA — OREGON — NEW MEXICO — TEXAS — COLORADO — NEVADA — CALIFORNIA — WYOMING — SOUTH DAKOTA — AND CANADA

Bought **QUALITY** at THE NATIONAL RAM SALE

★ The reason? Progressive sheep producers from this wide area know they can improve their commercial flocks by purchases at Salt Lake.

★ For better lamb and wool crops in '48, choose your outstanding sires from TOP offerings of TOP breeders at the

32nd NATIONAL RAM SALE

UNION STOCK YARDS

NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH

AUG. 25-26

TOP QUALITY SINGLE STUDS, REGISTERED RAMS, AND RANGE RAMS

.....

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Sunday, August 24, 2 p.m.—Special added Feature:

SHEEP DOG TRIALS. Outstanding dogs from several states will "strut their stuff" and vie for top honors and substantial prizes. Plan to come early and enjoy this outstanding event. Sale rams will also be on display.

Monday, August 25:

9:30 a.m.—Sale of Rambouillets

1:00 p.m.—Hampshires

Tuesday, August 26:

9:30 a.m.—Suffolks

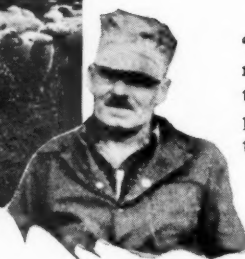
Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds

1:00 p.m.—Columbias, Corriedales, Panamas, Columbia-Rambouillet Crossbreds, Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbreds and other Whiteface Crossbreds

IMPORTANT—PLEASE MAKE YOUR HOTEL RESERVATIONS EARLY.

Sale Under Management of the National Wool Growers Assn., Salt Lake City 1, Utah

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"After trying several brands of minerals, I found MoorMan's is the best balanced and most complete. It gives *all* the minerals that are needed by my sheep."

Lou Peterson
Montrose County, Colo.

2 Great Mineral Forms with 'APPETITE APPEAL'

... easy for livestock to get all of the minerals they need

Sensational, easy-to-feed Granular—or handy Blocks—both give Made-to-Measure benefits—a special Mineral Supplement for each type of animal, and each kind of feeding.

Thousands of ranchers now are feeding MoorMan's Minerals exclusively because either or both of the granular and block forms fit so easily into their range operations. Then, too, like Lou Peterson, of Montrose County, Colorado, they know that their sheep get *all* the minerals they need when they feed MoorMan's.

Here are the MoorMan made-to-measure benefits you get from either granular or block minerals:

1. All the minerals your sheep are known to need.
2. Minerals carefully selected for quality, and blended in exactly the right proportion.
3. A special formula for each type of livestock, and each kind of feeding.

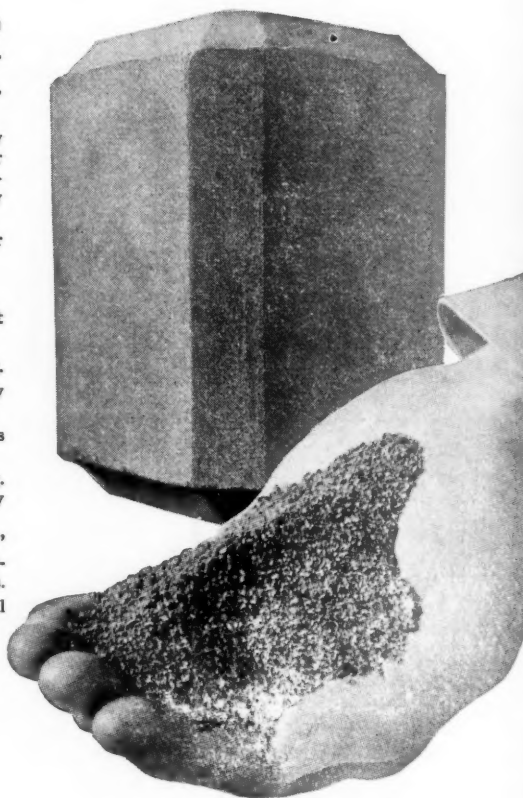
Keep either form (whichever is most convenient for you) constantly before your range stock. You'll find:

GRANULAR MINERALS stay put better than powdered minerals. There's less loss from washing or blowing. And they're easy to handle.

BLOCK MINERALS are the most convenient form for mineral feeding. Just place the blocks on the range or in the feedlot, where they'll be handy for your stock.

AND BOTH FORMS have the exclusive MoorMan "Appetite Appeal" which encourages stock to eat only the required amounts of balanced minerals for big bones, strong frames, good digestion, and thriving, thrifty bodies.

Look into the Moorman feed plan now—today. There is a mineral trained MoorMan Man near you, who is well qualified to help you select the Made-to-Measure Minerals best suited to your own needs. Ask him about granular and block minerals, or write Moorman Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Illinois, for full information.



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SINCE 1885

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"For more than 30 years I've made a better than average living with Moorman's."

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Great demand for mineral supplements and protein concentrates requires additional men between the ages of 25 and 50 to cover regular territories. Moorman's policy of personalized service, direct-to-farm calls, requires more men than selling through feed stores. No experience necessary to start. Car needed. Sales reach large tonnage. Pay well. Earn while in training. Mr. E. H. Ammons of Lexington, Kentucky, reports he earned a better than average living in the Moorman sales organization for more than 30 years. Promotion plan opens big future for still better positions as supervisors and managers. Work for World's Oldest and Largest Manufacturer of Mineral Feeds. Check coupon to get details.

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THE COVER

The July cover honors the Future Farmers of America and 4-H Club members everywhere. While the photograph was taken at The Dalles, Oregon, on May 27, 1947, at the Eastern Oregon 4-H Fat Stock Show and Sale, the hopes and fears, the pride and satisfaction in achievement so evident in the faces of boys and girls shown, in our opinion, would be the same wherever these junior livestock men and women bring the results of their efforts to compete in a fat stock show and sale.

The photographer, Edward J. Saxton of Helena, Montana, entitled the picture "The Big Bad Judge."

The Cutting Chute

Sheep Parasite In Wyoming Flocks

A comparatively new parasite has migrated into Wyoming and established itself rather firmly among sheep in several parts of the State, the Agricultural Experiment Station at Laramie, reported on June 19 this year.

The parasite is the thread lungworm and carries the forbidding scientific name of *Dictyocaulus filaria*. It has been identified by Ralph Honess, parasitologist at the station, who reports the known endemic areas for the parasite to be at Lander and Riverton, and along the Bear River near Coke-

ville. As far as is known, it is found only in farm flocks and has not been reported in range sheep.

The thread lungworm is able to complete its life cycle only on marshy ground or on pastures kept continually wetted by irrigation. Since, however, it is one of the few sheep nematodes which is able to complete the life cycle in water, there is danger of reservoir ponds becoming infested, where sheep are driven or allowed to wade into the water to quench their thirst.

Frenzied Sheep Sales

The following is clipped from the Pacific Wool Grower of May, 1947:

"In Eastern Oregon recently a band of old ewes was purchased for \$5.50 a head and resold to another operator for \$8 a head. The second purchaser resold them for \$10.50 a head but later he contracted to buy back these same ewes, with lambs, at \$17.50 a pair. In return he contracted the pairs for \$19.50. Later on he bought back the same band of ewes, with the culls out, and without lambs at \$8 a head for fall delivery.

"We make no comment other than to vouch for the truth of this."

Land Management Regional Heads Named

Herman S. Price, chief of the Range Development Service in the General Land Office from 1939 to 1946, has been appointed regional administrator in the Bureau of Land Management at Albuquerque, New Mexico; and A. D. Molohon, former chief of the Branch of Range Management of the Grazing Service, as regional administrator at Billings, Montana.

Manufacturers' Secretary Honored

Walter Humphreys, who has been secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers for twenty-five years, was honored at a luncheon in Boston on June 25.

National 4-H Shearing Contest

The National 4-H Sheep Shearing Contest will be held at the 1947 International Livestock Exposition in Chicago on December 5, preliminary contests coming December 2 and 3.

Any bona fide 4-H Club member working under the supervision of the Extension Service will be eligible to take part in State contests, and each State may submit not more than two entries in the national contest.

The Sunbeam Corporation, formerly the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company and sponsors of the event, are offering the following awards: In the State contests, a championship belt with specially designed 4-H belt buckle; in the national contest, first, a \$200 college scholarship; second, a \$100 college scholarship; and \$25 to each of the contest winners in the red ribbon group.

Leaflets covering the contest may be obtained from State 4-H Club officers or from the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

British Sheep Subsidy

Sheep losses resulting from the severe storms in Great Britain during the past winter are estimated at 1,140,000 ewes and 2,000,000 lambs. For the relief of farmers who suffered these losses a subsidy of \$1.69 for each ewe in the flock before 1946 has been provided by the British Government, and it is now proposed to base the subsidy

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FOR EARLY MATURITY
MORE WEIGHT FOR AGE
EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING
NO WOOL BLINDNESS
SMALL HEADS — EASY LAMBING
FEEDERS AND PACKERS
PREFER SUFFOLKS

For List of Breeders Write

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T. J. Drumheller, President
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Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association

Ward Van Horn, President
Rapid City
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association

McKinley
Reynold Seaverson, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

payments for 1948, 1949, and perhaps 1950 upon the number of ewes in the flock in December 1946. It is expected that the subsidy in the next two years will not fall below \$2.00 per head.

World's Oldest Corriedale Stud Flock Sold

The New Zealand and Australian Land Company's Moeraki Corriedale flock, established in 1874 and reputed to be the oldest stud flock of its kind in the world, has been sold by auction. A total of approximately 1,100 stud Corriedales were offered. They were sold in 264 lots to buyers who came from all parts of New Zealand. Only New Zealand sheep farmers were allowed to bid for the stock.

Carefully bred on sound and scientific lines for 74 years, studs from this flock have been sought by sheep farmers from all parts of the world. The Moeraki Estate on which it was bred is to be sub-divided for soldier settlement.

—International Wool Secretariat

Idaho Ram Sale

Listed among the best-managed ram sales of the country—a place gained through 26 years of experience—the Idaho State Ram Sale will again function on August 6, 1947, at Filer. Hampshires, Suffolks, and Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds of high quality and in good numbers will be offered. To make good on its guarantee of quality the Idaho Association maintains strictest rules on the health of the animals entered. Remember the date, August 6.

New Wool Firm

Lorus U. Edgehill and Samuel C. Lukens have announced the formation of a corporation to conduct a general wool business under the name of Edgehill-Lukens, Incorporated, 280 Summer Street, Boston 10, Massachusetts.

The old firm of Munro, Kincaid, & Edgehill was dissolved earlier this year.

Washington Stock Poisoned By Weeds

Water hemlock and swamp buttercups have been found responsible for recent livestock poisoning in the upper Naches area in the State of Washington.

Farm Safety Week

July 20 to 26 has been designated as National Farm Safety Week by President Truman. The slogan is "BE CAREFUL—WHAT YOU SAVE MAY BE YOUR LIFE."

Mary's Stuck With That Lamb Again

(AP Dispatch out of Washington, June 11)

Mary had a little lamb,
She knew not what to do,
The President was not at home
So she sent it to the zoo.

Mrs. Mary Eben, who handles all gifts at the White House, received an 80-pound lamb by air express Wednesday. It was addressed to President Truman by the Veterans Club of Dripping Springs, Texas.

Mary was perplexed. After consultation she decided to send the fluffy animal to the zoo for safekeeping, pending the President's return from Canada Friday night.

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VOL. XXXVII

NUMBER 7

JULY, 1947

509 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

J. M. Jones
Irene Young

Editors

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

The National Wool Grower

President Truman Castigates Domestic Wool

ON June 26, 1947, President Truman vetoed the Wool Act of 1947. This bill provided for supporting the price of wool at the ceiling price imposed by the O.P.A. as of December 15, 1941, the sale of domestic wool stocks at less than the parity price and reaffirmed the President's power to impose fees or quotas on foreign imported wool when such wool was being dumped in the United States rendering ineffective, in the judgment of the President, the support program for wool.

The fee or quota provision is not mandatory—it is entirely permissive. It is law now and has been since 1935; it may be applied to 25 or more agricultural commodities; it has been applied as recently as February, 1947, in the case of coarse Indian cotton; it is not in contravention or contradiction with Reciprocal Trade Agreements because the law was passed after the enactment of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934. Under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and under the Tariff Act of 1930, the President now has power to increase or decrease fees or tariffs by 50 percent or impose quotas. Escape clauses are to be included in all future trade agreements which provide that when importations of foreign commodities interfere with domestic production the agreement may be rendered ineffective.

The above are indisputable facts. The Wool Act of 1947 did not increase the tariff. It provided additional means of protection to the United States Treasury from loss from support programs if the President thought it advisable. This law (Section 22 of the AA Act of 1935) would be applied to wool the same as 25 or more other commodities. Isn't wool entitled to the same treatment as other agricultural commodities? Apparently not, according to the President's action.

What are the reasons for this unfair action? That question must be in the mind of every wool producer. It must also be a question in the minds of all Americans in agriculture. This is not special treatment for wool in the sense of giving one raw material producer an advantage; it is a question of not giving wool equal rights with other domestic raw materials and favoring foreign raw material producers to the ultimate loss of domestic production.

Other raw material producers should

heed this warning and ask, "With this kind of policy, what can happen to my product?"

In the opinion of the writer, here are some of the answers to the wool producer and to many raw material producers. The Government of the United States is run by the Department of State, by men who have no knowledge of domestic production and what it means to this country. The primary purpose of the State Department apparently is to give away America with the very faint hope of buying world peace—that is international trade in the minds of many who have testified on behalf of the International Trade Organization.

This policy and philosophy is best illustrated by a story of two Irishmen who had over-indulged in the consumption of alcohol. One was called Big Pat—he represents the rest of the world; the other Little Pat—representing the United States in the State Department's philosophy.

STATUS OF WOOL LEGISLATION ON JULY 10, 1947

Within four hours after the Senate received the President's veto of the Wool Act of 1947 (S. 814), that body passed S. 1498, a bill introduced by Senator Robertson of Wyoming, which provides for the continuation of the purchase program until December 31, 1948, and the sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation of its stockpile wools at less than parity or in competition with foreign wools.

The House, somewhat disturbed that no attempt was made to override the veto, has taken no action up to this time. However, the House Committee on Agriculture is expected to vote out a bill today, and if the Rules Committee will give it the right-of-way, it is believed there is sufficient strength through a combination of Democratic and Republican votes to pass the measure over the opposition of the New England and some other eastern States.

Some of the delay in action by the House has been due to an attempt on the part of Congressman Halleck, majority floorleader of the House Committee on Agriculture, to obtain a statement as to whether or not it intends to propose or agree to a wool tariff reduction.

Big Pat stubbed his toe and fell into the gutter. Little Pat gave him all the help he could. First he would get one limb on the curb and then an arm, but couldn't raise him enough to clear the curb. After exhausting himself, and in his stupor, he said, "Begora, Pat, I ain't able to raise ya', but I sure as I can lie in the gutter beside ya!"

The dragging down of the American standard of living is certain when domestic raw material production is destroyed. Who then will pay the taxes, keep the American people employed, and grant the loans and gifts to foreign countries? The "do-gooders" will call the policy of keeping America strong, isolationism, and the people who create wealth, isolationists.

Undersecretary Clayton flew back from Geneva, blaming congressional action for permitting the President to protect the United States Treasury and the domestic wool grower. Is that the real reason? Not if the situation is analyzed. In the opinion of the writer, the Geneva Conference failed before the taxpayers of this country paid the expenses of 100 or more delegates to the convention. Our State Department was the only one sold on the International Trade Organization charter. For the futility of this venture, one should read the hearings of the Senate Finance Committee, under the able chairmanship of Senator Millikin (Colorado) when the State Department witnesses testified. If one thinks the United States has tariffs, quotas, barriers which restrict trade, a glance at this testimony will show that the United States is one of the most, if not the most, "free-trade" nations on the globe. The State Department never gives that side of the picture.

The State Department propaganda in connection with the wool bill is and was the most perfidious yet achieved and it was picked up and parroted by columnists, radio commentators and cartoonists, when a clear picture could have been received by a five-minute reading of the bill. Undersecretary Clayton had to have a scapegoat for his failure—the domestic wool grower was it.

This lesson should be of importance to all raw material producers—sheepmen, cattlemen, farmers, miners and everyone engaged in creating wealth. Basic policies should be adopted, a long-range raw material program should be

worked out, and nothing should be permitted by international "do-gooders" that will weaken the power of America to produce.

What started out to be a simple support program for wool, the same as other agricultural commodities are receiving, has mushroomed into a great international problem—not because of its importance, but because the State Department had to save face.

There are many of the belief, however, that this fight has saved the tariff on wool and that Mr. Clayton will not dare cut this tariff. Undoubtedly he must have been going to cut the wool tariff or this reiterated permissive power given to the President would not have loomed so gigantic to him.

J. M. J.

Agricultural Research

Wool Advisory Committee Meets

GROUND was broken for laying the foundation of a governmental research program on wool in Washington, D. C. on June 10 and 11, 1947, at a meeting of the Wool and Mohair Advisory Committee to the National Advisory Committee for Research under the provisions of the Hope-Flannagan Act (the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946).

Attending the meeting were: Ray Bartlett, vice president, Botany Worsted Mills; Jack Nichols of Nichols & Company, largest topmakers in this country; George L. Anderson of Adams & Leland, representing the Wool Trade; C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the

National Wool Marketing Corporation; L. A. Kaufmann, secretary of the Ohio Cooperative Wool Growers Association, representing cooperatives; Dean J. A. Hill, College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming; Howard Vaughn, president of the California Wool Growers Association, and J. B. Wilson, representing the National Wool Growers Association. Sylvan J. Pauly, president of the National Wool Growers Association; Ray Willoughby of Texas, and J. F. Wilson of California, other members of the committee, were unable to be present.

The committee, Mr. E. A. Meyer, administrator of the Marketing Act, stated at the opening session, was expected to set up a list of projects recommended to be undertaken for wool in marketing and research, giving each project a preference rating, as all of the research projects would be screened by the Agricultural Research Administration and the marketing projects by the Production and Marketing Administration, and only the most important proposals for the various commodities could be considered.

Mr. Meyer further explained that under the act, 20 percent of the funds appropriated are to be used by State experiment stations for marketing research projects approved by the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Anderson, attending the meeting in the afternoon of the first day, pointed out the importance of the work of the committee, and urged that new ideas for research be developed by the committee which would show prompt returns for small expenditures. It would only be through common-sense approach to the research problem by the advisory committees that the goals could be reached, he stated.

F. D. Cronin, chief of the Wool Division of the Livestock Branch of the P. and M. A., acting as secretary for the committee, had previously furnished each member of the group with a comprehensive 61-page statement on wool, which various branches of the Department of Agriculture had prepared.

After electing J. B. Wilson as chairman and C. J. Fawcett as vice chairman, the committee proceeded to discuss wool projects and their order of importance during the remainder of the June 10 meeting.

Statement of Policy

On June 11 after considerable discussion, the committee adopted the following statement of policy:

The President's Veto Message

To the Senate of the United States.

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 814 entitled the Wool Act of 1947. This bill contains features which would have an adverse effect upon our international relations and which are not necessary for the support of our domestic wool growers. As originally passed by the Senate the bill directed the Commodity Credit Corporation to continue until the end of 1948 to support prices to domestic producers of wool at not less than 1946 levels. It further authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell wool held by it at market prices. I have no objections to these provisions.

As passed by the House the bill carried an amendment intended to increase the tariff on wool through the imposition of import fees. This was done to provide a means for increasing the domestic market price for wool to approximately the support price, thus shifting the cost of the support from the Treasury to the consumers of wool products. The prices of these products are already high.

The conferees of the two Houses agreed upon a measure closely following the House bill, but empowering me to impose import quotas as well as import fees.

Enactment of a law providing for additional barriers to the importation of wool at the very moment when this Government is taking the leading part in a United Nations conference at Geneva for the purpose of reducing trade barriers and drafting a charter for an international trade organization in an effort to restore the world to economic peace would be a tragic mistake. It would be a blow to our leadership in world affairs. It would be interpreted around the world as the first step in that same road to economic isolation down which we and other countries passed after the first World War with disastrous consequences.

I cannot approve such an Act.

The wool growers of this country are entitled to receive support. There is still ample time for this Congress to pass wool legislation consistent with our international responsibilities in the interests of our economy as a whole. I urge that the Congress do so promptly.

A bill based on the general principles and policy of the original Senate bill would be acceptable to me, although I would prefer a more permanent wool program as suggested in my memorandum which was made public on March 12, 1946.

For these reasons I am returning S. 814 without my approval.

Harry S. Truman
The White House
June 26, 1947

AUGUST MEETINGS

The regular midsummer meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association will be held in the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, commencing Wednesday morning, August 27, 1947.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Wool Council will open Thursday morning, August 28, 1947.

These meetings will follow the National Ram Sale, Monday and Tuesday, August 25 and 26. Arrangements are also under way now for the holding of National Sheep Dog Trials on Sunday afternoon, August 24.

Hotel reservations should be made right away as this is Centennial Year in Utah and hotels and motor lodges will be crowded during the summer months.

The Wool Advisory Committee unanimously agrees that the full development of wool production and wool manufacturing in the United States should become a national policy; and further, that in the best interests of the national welfare a program of production, marketing and utilization research under the Flannagan-Hope Act be directed toward the maintenance of adequate supplies of domestic wool and a strong wool manufacturing industry.

This proposal is made because:

1. Wool is essential to the national health and security. During World War II it was designated a strategic and essential material by both the Army and the Navy.
2. Domestic wool production even in peacetime years has never been equal to domestic consumption. Normally from one-fourth to one-third of our total requirements must be imported.
3. The United States to meet any emergency should produce at least two thirds of its normal annual requirements of apparel wool. It is too dangerous to the national security to become wholly or even largely dependent upon foreign supplies.
4. The numbers of stock sheep in this country are now at the lowest point since 1867 with further reduction indicated.
5. An increase in sheep and wool production will not occur until there is greater stability in the industry and growers can foresee prices for wool which will meet the cost of production.
6. Since 1941 the price of domestic wool has advanced only 13 percent. Production costs have risen from 100 to 200 percent.
7. The wise use of our natural resources in many areas of the country can be achieved only when sheep are used to efficiently convert grass and other forages into products useful to man.
8. In the farm States good agricultural practices require that more land be reconverted to the production of grass, hay and other roughages. More sheep will be needed to convert these raw materials into meat and wool.
9. Proper management for maximum yield in many of the Western States demands the pasturing of both sheep and cattle on the same range. Where this practice is followed, production costs are lower.

Research Objectives

The committee also adopted the following objectives:

It is an established fact that the growing of wool has declined to less than 50 percent of requirements of our domestic market and will continue to decline until it becomes profitable to grow wool. We therefore recommend that a study be made to determine:

A. How large a sheep and wool producing industry should be maintained in the United States.

B. What policies should be established in the Department of Agriculture to build up and maintain permanently the wool production required on a basis that will encourage the wool grower to invest in the wool growing business.

C. What legislation is required to support the income to wool growers during the period that required production is being developed and economies effected in the growth and marketing of wool.

D. What improvement can be made in the:

- (1) Quality of wool
- (2) Marketing of wool
- (3) Processing and utilization of wool.

E. Study what has been already learned by chemical and technological research which has been carried on by the Army, Navy, and Industry. That all known facts which have resulted from their research be coordinated with the research data of the Department of Agriculture and cooperating agencies and future research based on this knowledge be directed by one Director of Research, and that intensive technical research be developed in the field of wool and products manufactured from wool.

To accomplish the foregoing objectives, it is recommended that all research in the field of wool production, marketing, manufacturing and utilization be coordinated and correlated.

The Statement of Policy and the above objectives with the report prepared by the Department of Agriculture attached as an exhibit, were transmitted to the 11-man National Advisory Committee, which meets in Washington on July 17 and 18 to go over the entire agricultural research and marketing program.

Mr. Cronin, as the committee's executive secretary, will also give the National Advisory Committee the ideas of the wool group on what research and marketing programs should receive first consideration. Everyone, however, was agreed that the first goal should be to secure a long-time wool program.

As this is written, June 16, an appropriation of \$9,000,000 has been made by the House for the administration of this marketing and research law for the next fiscal year. Whether or not the Senate will change that amount remains to be seen, and of course no one knows just how much of the appropriation as finally made will be allocated to wool.

That this agricultural and marketing law is one of the most important pieces of legislation ever passed by Congress, is readily recognized and should accom-

plish much for agriculture. As the field of research is extremely broad, it is desirable that wool growers who have ideas on technical, marketing, or utilization research for wool should convey such ideas to the members of the Wool Advisory Committee listed above.

The Livestock Advisory Committee also shaped up recommendations to submit to the National Advisory Committee at a meeting in Washington, D.C., June 23 and 24. A report of their proposals will be printed next month.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

1947—

July 22-24: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Denver.

July 24: Northern Colorado Hampshire Sale, Greeley, Colorado.

August 4: J. F. & H. H. Walker Dispersal Sale, Gambier, Ohio.

August 6: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer.

August 9: Willamette Valley Ram Sale, Albany, Oregon.

August 12-13: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque.

August 16: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton.

August 21-22: Colorado Ram Sale, Denver.

August 25-26: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

September 8: Fremont County Ram Sale, Lakeview, Oregon.

September 10: White's Columbias, Fargo, N. D.

September 20: Yellowstone Purebred Sheep Breeders' Sale, Billings, Montana.

September 23-24: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.

September 27: Idaho Range Ram Sale, Pocatello.

October 3: Craig Ram Sale, Craig, Colorado.

October 4-11: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland.

October 13-14: National Columbia Sheep Sale, Minot, North Dakota.

October 18-25: American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Missouri.

November 1-9: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.

November 16-20: Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden.

November 29-December 6: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.

1948—

January 16-24: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

January 16-24: National Western Wool Show, Denver, Colorado.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

Make Them Early

This is Centennial Year in Utah, and Salt Lake hotels and motor lodges will no doubt be crowded during Ram Sale time. Therefore, we cannot stress too strongly the importance of making your reservations early.

In order to secure proper accommodations, we suggest you write the hotel or motor court of your choice just as soon as possible, stating that you are attending the National Ram Sale, arrival time, and accommodations desired.



President Reeve of the Colorado Wool Growers Association bids Mr. and Mrs. Louis Visintainer bon voyage as they board a plane on their way to Switzerland and Austria.

Colorado Couple Off For Europe

THE sheep industry will have two "ambassadors" in Austria and Switzerland this summer: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Visintainer of Craig, Colorado. The Visintainers left the Denver airport via the Continental Air Lines on June 16 for Kansas City where they boarded a TWA Constellation for Geneva, Switzerland.

In this six weeks' sojourn on the Continent Mr. Visintainer is realizing a life-long ambition, that of visiting his "home folks" and relatives in Switzerland after a 41-year absence. Business, however, will be combined with his pleasure as he expects to tour the grazing lands of Austria and Switzerland, and make recommendations to the State Department of the United States for bettering such properties and developing a higher type of sheep, most of the pedigreed sheep in that area having been destroyed during the war.

Just prior to the departure of his plane, Mr. Visintainer was presented with the pedigree papers of a purebred Columbia ram which preceded him by air freight to Austria. The ram from the flock of C. W. Dorney of Monte Vista, Colorado, one of the Nation's outstanding Columbia breeders, is a gift to the Austrian people made in response to their request for a ram suitable for improving their stocks and enlarging their herds.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Visintainer are active in sheep organization work. He is

a member of the Colorado Wool Growers Association and Mrs. Visintainer is an active worker in the women's auxiliary. Mr. Visintainer came to America when only a lad of fifteen years and settled in Colorado because the terrain resembled his native Switzerland and Austria. He now owns a 30,000-acre plot and 7,000 head of sheep. The Visintainers expect to return to Colorado on August 12. On hand to bid the Visintainers a bon voyage were Ralph Reeve, president, and Lloyd Case, secretary, Colorado Wool Growers Association; Walter Scott of the Soil Conservation Service; Mr. and Mrs. William Clough, Rifle, Colorado; Josef Winkler and son, Josef, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Willard Simms of The Record Stockman; Mrs. Lloyd Case; Mrs. Walter Scott; Doug Clifford and Walt Beckman of the Doug Clifford Commission Co.; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dorney; Dick Kernes, United Airlines public relations manager, Denver.

Kentucky Sheepmen Meet

SECRETARY Jones was invited to speak at the 10th annual Sheep Day Program at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station in Lexington on June 20. He gave a chronological summary of the wool legislation and discussed the work of the National Wool Growers Association before an audience of between 200 and 300 Kentucky growers.

Jones enjoyed meeting the Kentucky sheepmen and visiting some of the farms. He was quite impressed with the fine job which they are doing in producing slaughter lambs of outstanding conformation and quality. He said Kentucky sheepmen like western ewes and seem to prefer ewes produced from whitefaced crossbred ewes such as Columbias and Corriedales, and Hampshire rams. He states that this cross makes a rather motley-faced ewe but one which thrives in that region. For their breeding program they use South-down rams. Secretary Jones was very much impressed with the lush feed in the Bluegrass country.

He stated that from the meeting it was apparent that phenothiazine has really helped to solve Kentucky's parasite problems, and sheepmen there feel it has saved them millions of dollars since its introduction in 1943. Dr. R. J. Schwartz, chief, Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, attended the meeting and spoke on the interesting subject of parasite problems.

Garland Russell, Swift and Company, Chicago, told the group that wartime attention to burley tobacco and labor shortages, combined to cause Kentucky's reputation to suffer as a spring lamb producing state. He said, however, the state should be able to reestablish its former position.

Secretary Jones says Kentucky sheepmen are "crying" for replacement ewes, and he feels Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi will show quite an increase in farm sheep flocks when replacements are available.

Propaganda

THE following letter is a concise statement by Senator Robertson (Wyoming) of the manner in which various governmental bureaus operate. This not only applies to the Production and Marketing Administration referred to therein but to many bureaus in the Department of Agriculture (Forest Service), in the Department of the Interior (Bureaus of Land Management, Reclamation, etc), and all other departments of the Government. If Government expenditure, the national debt, and taxes are to be reduced, this propaganda by departments must be recognized and criticised, for it costs you, the taxpayer, many millions of dollars each year. "You can't have your cake and eat it too."

June 9, 1947

Dear Friend:

I wish to thank you for your letter in which you discuss the importance of appropriations for the Production and Marketing Administration.

I have noticed in the Wyoming newspapers that the Department of Agriculture is at the present time waging an active propaganda program among the farmers and ranchers of the State. This is a widely used trick developed during the New Deal days and is aimed at bringing sufficient pressure to bear on Congress to insure restoration of cuts.

Actually most of the departments "pad" their budget requests, anticipating congressional cuts. Then they set up a cry as a matter of principle.

Appropriation reductions are not made in an arbitrary manner, but only after thorough investigation of the justification for continuing the various programs. If the Congress had the cooperation of the various departments these cuts could be made without injury to the worthwhile public services maintained by the departments. Unfortunately however, while the Congress has the right to tell the departments where and how much to cut down, the method of effecting these savings is left to the departments and they are resisting our attempts to eliminate the thousands of high paid and unneeded Washington executives. They prefer to save their own jobs and cut down on the worthwhile services due the public.

Yes, I believe you have reason to be alarmed over the dire predictions of the government officials, but in most cases they, not the Congress, have the actual say as to what percentage of their money will ultimately help the farmers and what percentage will be juggled to pay high-salaried surplus job holders here in Washington.

Sincerely yours,
E. V. ROBERTSON
United States Senator
Wyoming

In Memoriam

L. L. BRECKENRIDGE

L. L. Breckenridge, father of President John H. Breckenridge of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, passed away at his home in Twin Falls on May 30th at the age of seventy-five. Born October 21, 1871, at Pardoe, Pennsylvania, the son of Mary and James Breckenridge, he came West to Oklahoma when that area was opened, and later moved to Monte Vista, Colorado, where he was employed by the Colorado Milling and Elevator Company. He was with this firm for 53 years, going to Twin Falls in 1909 to supervise the building of the Twin Falls Flour Mill and elevators in surrounding towns. He retired in 1944.

In addition to his milling activities, Mr. Breckenridge was also well known as a sheepman. A purebred operator at first, he sold his flock to Robert S. Blalock in the early 1930's, and then went into the range sheep business, the management of which his son John took over upon returning from college.

Mr. Breckenridge was a former member of the Twin Falls City Council, a charter member of the Rotary Club, and a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church. During World War I he served overseas with the YMCA and the American Red Cross.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Florence Holt Breckenridge, his son, John H. Breckenridge, and three grandchildren, all of Twin Falls. He was preceded in death by four children.



Film stars who will be seen on screens throughout the country during July in "Bob, Son of Battle" are "Dave" with a henna dye and "Tweed," border collies owned by Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah, and Jim Palmer, Dixon, California. Both of these men are expected to enter dogs in the sheep dog trials at this year's National Ram Sale.

Dogs Will "Strut Their Stuff!"

PLANS are now under way for National Ram Sale Sheep Dog Trials. They will be held in Salt Lake preceding the Ram Sale, on Sunday afternoon, August 24. Outstanding working sheep dogs from several States will vie for top honors and prize money aggregating around \$400. If you are interested in entering a dog in the competition or in information about the trials, write Dr. James A. Bennett, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah. More details in next month's National Wool Grower.

Foot-And-Mouth Disease Bulletin

THE outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico is the subject of a leaflet prepared by F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, and distributed by that organization.

"It is clear," Mr. Mollin states, "that even if the campaign in Mexico to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease is successful, as we all hope it will be, it is for the best interests of the entire North American continent that we continue our fight to maintain the embargo provision (section 306 A) of the Tariff Act of 1930. Any weakening in our position on that point, no matter what the temporary consideration might be, will inevitably lead to disaster.

"Undoubtedly as the campaign in Mexico progresses and as hope rises that it will be fully successful, there will be strong pressure for the admission into this country of cattle from the states in northern Mexico which customarily have exported some 500,000 head of cattle annually to the United States, and which have not so far been infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

"While it is very unfortunate for the operators in those states that they are suddenly cut off from the United States market for their product, it is for their own best interest in the long run that the embargo provision be maintained airtight.

"As previously shown, it is the bulwark of our defense against the importation of dressed meat products from South American countries where foot-and-mouth disease has long existed; if we were to consider amending the law so as to permit importations of cattle from northern Mexico, and then attempt to continue the rigid embargo against any importations of dressed meat products from South American countries, immediately the cry of discrimination would be raised through diplomatic channels. This is purely a sanitary problem. . . .

"In order to protect the future, northern Mexico will have to get along in some fashion until the disease is stamped out in southern Mexico and thus provide an outlet for surpluses built up in the interim in the northern states. Recently, it is understood, an outlet for some of the current surplus has been supplied with the aid of United States officials. Great Britain had made an urgent request to the United States for an allocation of dressed beef from this country for immediate shipment and it has been arranged that part of the amount desired will be supplied from Tampico, Mexico. Furthermore, there are rumors of plans to build canning plants at other points to relieve pressure from overproduction and to guard against any possible disaster from drought conditions."

The International Trade Organization

By Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Attorney for
The National Association of Wool Manufacturers

Those who attended the hearings held by the Senate Finance Committee during the last spring were deeply impressed with the statesmanlike manner in which Senator Eugene D. Millikin of Colorado, as chairman, conducted them. An idea of the character of Senator Millikin's work is given by Mr. O'Dunne's statement. To his tribute wool growers and others interested in safeguarding our economy add their appreciation of Senator Millikin's achievement in bringing out the facts about the International Trade Organization as it is proposed to be set up.

THE Senate Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Millikin (Colorado), has completed hearings on the proposed International Trade Organization and its relationship to the contemplated multilateral trade agreement both of which are the subject of the Geneva conference.

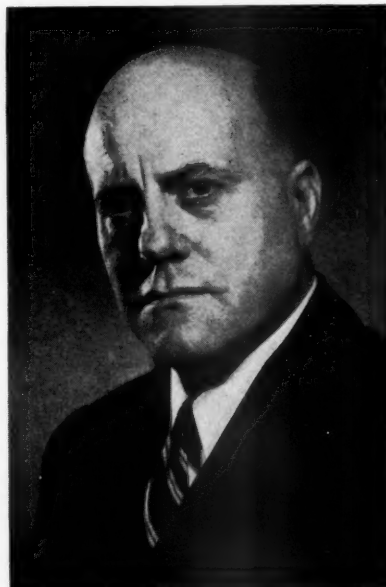
Senator Millikin proceeded with unprecedented thoroughness, and his carefully worded questions demonstrated a realistic knowledge superior to that of the State Department witnesses, of the practical effects of both the Charter and the Trade Agreements on the American economy. He analyzed the proposed Charter article by article, and in fact sentence by sentence, and insisted that the State Department place on the record its official interpretation of the meaning and significance of each provision.

As the result of his skillful examination, State Department witnesses time and time again were forced to admit that certain provisions are merely "pious hopes," "window dressing," or "verbiage."

It has been demonstrated that in order to adhere to the pledges of the Charter to assist other countries in the solution of their exchange disequilibrium, we must withhold exports. If we do withhold exports, this violates the fundamental thesis of the Charter. If we accept imports, while withholding exports, we merely share the unemployment of the other country by reducing our own production.

The State Department propaganda has always maintained that the Charter is necessary in order to eliminate state

trading by foreign governments, which works to the disadvantage of the private trader. Senator Millikin pointed out provisions of the proposed Charter



Senator Eugene D. Millikin (Colorado) Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

which recognize and permit continuation of state trading, and Will Clayton, the State Department's expert witness on the Charter and tariff, was forced to admit that the Charter has "accommodated itself" to existing conditions rather than to require present changes. The Senator queried how such "appeasement" to this objectionable practice can result in its elimination.

The inefficacy of the "escape clause" has been demonstrated. Because of the absence of any adequate figures on present foreign costs, it is feared that commitments will be made in the hope that mistakes will be corrected by invoking the escape clause. Not only will industries be irreparably hurt prior to the invocation of the escape clause, but Senator Hawkes of New Jersey pointed out that the best way to create international ill-will is to use the escape clause at a time when one foreign country is profiting by its exports to the United States.

Senator Millikin directed the State Department to place in the record the sequence of all foreign loans, lend-lease settlement agreements, and pending ap-

plications for loans, in relation to the dates when the proposed Charter was first taken up with the respective countries. This was after it had become apparent from the testimony that the United States was about the only nation genuinely enthusiastic for the Charter.

He stated he was interested in determining whether the consent of the other countries to go along in favor of the Charter might not in some way be connected with the loans and lend-lease settlements. In other words, he queried whether the foreign support had not been adduced through the "nose-bag" approach.

With respect to voting, the proposed Charter provides for one vote for each nation. The State Department witnesses said this provision was only tentative and subject to such revision as would give the United States a weight vote based on its percentage of world trade. Whereupon Senator Millikin directed that the State Department put in the record the official position that it would take at Geneva with respect to a single or weighted vote.

In the face of a list of some 60 countries read into the record to show that import permits and foreign exchange permits are now required, the State Department admitted that the present economy of practically every country in the world was such that it would not be in a position to accept American imports as soon as the Charter became effective.

After long questioning, the Senator forced admission that these countries do not now have either the raw materials or the industrial capacity (over and above domestic needs) to permit them to export for some considerable time.

The State Department was unable to conceal the obvious fact that before such countries could put their economy in condition to supply minimum domestic needs and produce an exportable excess, money would be needed. The State Department admitted that the only possible source of such money (aside from the United States) was the International Bank, but Senator Millikin contended that the capital of that bank would be only a "drop in the bucket" and also that the majority of the capital was United States money.

While pursuing a completely impersonal approach, Senator Millikin's questions led inexorably to the conclusions that all exports from the United States today contribute to the present econom-

ic maladjustment of these foreign countries; that only outside capital can bring these economic maladjustments into balance; that the ITO, with no financial resources, is powerless to accomplish that result; and that when such internal economies are balanced and in a healthy condition, the ITO has no function.

For the first time, the State Department has been forced to advise the Senate in advance of the exact nature of the commitments it intends to make at an important international conference. The usual result of presenting the Senate, after the conference, with a "fait accompli" will not be repeated in this instance. Furthermore, Senator Millikin has stated that his Committee will render a report in sufficient time to permit the United States delegation to Geneva to have, in advance of any commitments, the views of the Senate.

Meat Prices

EXPORTS and the prices that farmers are receiving for their livestock cannot be blamed for the recent increase in meat prices to consumers, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson told a meeting of the Business Advisory Council in Washington, D. C., on June 11, 1947. The main factor cited by the Secretary as a cause of the rise is the "continuing strong consumer demand for meat."

"Wide public notice," the Secretary stated, "has been given to certain statements to the effect that meat export activities are causing sharp increases in the retail price of meat. There is no basis for such statements regarding current price rises. Export shipments of meat from U. S. supplies are now so small that they should have no significant effect on domestic meat prices, either at wholesale or retail levels. Allocations for commercial export during the current quarter, the April-June period, amount to only about 3 percent of U. S. production and are far below allocations for the same period last year. In addition to the fact that current exports are so small as to have little if any direct effect on meat prices, the general meat supply situation is good. Furthermore, the prices farmers have been receiving for livestock in recent weeks do not warrant the sharp increases that have been reported in retail outlets."

A summary of further statements made by the Secretary follows:

Meat production in 1947 as a whole is estimated at 23 billion pounds, dressed weight.

This would be the fourth largest output on record. Production for the current quarter earlier this spring was forecast at about 5 billion pounds, compared with 4.7 billion pounds produced in the April-June period of 1946. However, production has been running ahead of the estimate. Actual production during the first 10 weeks of the quarter has been about 4 percent above the forecast. In fact, beef supplies are now running at a record level. Very recently the inspected output has been above expectations for this time of year. For example, in the week ended June 7, federally-inspected production totaled 317 million pounds. This was 19 percent above the production of the preceding week when the Memorial holiday occurred.

The second quarter allocation for commercial export totals about 155 million pounds. This, as stated before, is about 3 percent of total U. S. production forecast for the quarter. Last year about 314 million pounds were allocated for export in the second quarter. Furthermore, buying by the U. S. armed forces this year is drastically reduced below the level of last year. In fact, it has been running about 30 percent below last year's military purchases.

Thus, a proportionately larger share of a larger meat output is now available for the U. S. market. It is possible to assure this large supply for domestic use, and to limit exports to foreign countries to the amount covered by their allocations through export control measures now in existence. It will be possible to continue this limitation on exports if such control is continued, as we have requested.

While the export allocation for April-June period totals about 155 million pounds, it is estimated that only about 125 million pounds will actually be exported during the quarter. It has been the experience that when countries find their exchange resources tightening up, they naturally seek commodities such as cereals which will give them more nutritive units for the money available.

Department officials have worked closely with representatives of foreign governments to assure that procurement would be spread throughout the quarter and that no country would purchase an excessive amount of meat at any one time. For example, the British, with an 85-million pound allocation, have been required to limit their purchases to not more than 10 million pounds weekly. Only a relatively small portion of the entire second-quarter export allocation remains to be purchased before the end of June. Furthermore, the principal purchases, to the best of our knowledge, have been made in the important Midwest packing centers.

In spite of heavy slaughter, and a downward trend in livestock prices the past few months, there has been some upward trend in live animal prices the past couple of weeks. But little has occurred that would warrant the sharp increases in retail prices of meat that have been reported the last few days. Let me give you a few examples: The index of prices paid to farmers for all meat animals on March 15 stood at 345. (The index on the August 1909-July 1914 parity basis is taken as 100.) On April 15, 1947 this index stood at 331 and by May 15—the last date for which this figure is available—went down to 327. During the same period average monthly market prices per 100 pounds of beef steers and hogs at Chicago were as shown in the table.

	Hogs	Choice	Good	Beef Steers Medium	Common	All Grades
March	\$27.10	\$26.92	\$24.05	\$21.82	\$17.74	\$23.30
April	25.49	25.88	23.45	21.04	17.33	22.93
May	22.24	25.92	24.22	22.01	17.97	24.06
Week Ended June 7	22.27	26.58	25.08	23.22	19.88	25.31

These facts, it seems to me, make it clear that the increase in meat prices must be laid to factors other than the small export allocation, the meat supply, and the prices that farmers receive for their livestock. One of the important factors not to be overlooked is the continuing strong consumer demand for meat.

Cooperation

Denver Exchange Praises Lamb Promotion Effort

THE following letter from A. A. Blakley, president of the Denver Live Stock Exchange, is self-explanatory. While the deduction of 75 cents per car of sheep for the special lamb promotion fund has been made by the livestock exchanges in Denver and Ogden for several years past and more recently by those at San Antonio and Fort Worth, Texas, and Omaha, Nebraska, it is necessary that exchanges at all markets where sheep are handled cooperate in this way in order to obtain sufficient money to do this lamb promotion work properly. The attitude of the Denver Live Stock Exchange in this connection is worthy of emulation.

June 13, 1947

Dear Mr. Jones:

Receipt is herewith acknowledged of your letter dated June 11, 1947, regarding the deduction to be made by market agencies at the Denver Union Stockyards for the benefit of the National Live Stock & Meat Board, Chicago, Illinois.

Please be advised that we are making these deductions through our market agencies at this time and further you will note in our Tariff No. 10 that it is provided for and in the case of sheep a deduction of 75 cents a car and commensurate charges on all other modes of arrival.

It is the opinion of the Denver Exchange that this is a very worthy cause and one to which we subscribe wholeheartedly and without an exception members of the Exchange have been most cooperative in making this collection for your association, and trust through our cooperation that the National Live Stock & Meat Board will continue the great work it has done in the past.

Yours truly,
Denver Live Stock Exchange
A. A. Blakley, President

Nevada Grazing District Controversy Ends

A ten-year controversy over the incorporation of certain public domain lands in Esmeralda, Eureka, Lander, Lincoln, and Nye counties, Nevada, into grazing districts, was ended on June 4, 1947, by a Department of the Interior order revoking their withdrawal for that purpose.

The effective date of the order is August 7 of this year. At that time the land becomes "subject to application, petition, location, or selection." Veterans in World War II will have opportunity to make application for the lands under existing homestead and other land laws for 90 days, that is, between August 7 and November 5, 1947. All parties, including veterans, claiming preference rights superior to those of veterans in general will have from July 18 to August 6 to file for the lands. The general public may apply after November 6 for the lands remaining after application of the above named classes have been satisfied.

These lands were withdrawn in November 1937 by the Department of the Interior for the purpose of setting up three grazing districts. There was vigorous opposition on the part of the stockmen to the proposal and the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands of which Senator McCarran of Nevada was then chairman, held public hearings on the point at issue. The recent order ends the controversy.

Columbia Sheep Breeders Meet

SEVENTY-FIVE Columbia breeders from nine Western States attended the annual meeting of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America in Bozeman, Montana, May 26 and 27, at which Mr. William A. Denecke of Bozeman, president of the association presided. Highlight of the meeting was a tour of farm flocks in the Gallatin Valley including those of N. L. Towne, John Norton, R. E. Brown, H. T. Porter, William Denecke and Edward Noyes.

A major portion of the directors' meeting and the general business session was devoted to a discussion of the Fourth National Columbia Show and Sale to be held at Minot, North Dakota, October 13 and 14. E. M. Gregory of Fargo, North Dakota, manager of the show and sale, was present to discuss

plans with the breeders. According to Gregory, approximately 300 head of the nation's finest Columbias will be shown and sold. Additional features of the annual affair will be a fleece show and contest with leading wool experts of the Nation putting on a fleece judging demonstration. There will also be a dressed carcass demonstration and lecture.

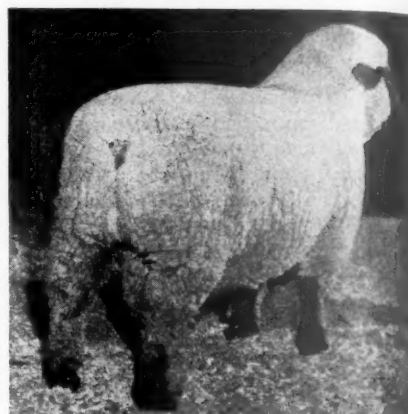
A spirit of optimism prevailed among the Columbia breeders as they discussed future plans and a unified program for their association.

At the closing session, Wm. A. Denecke of Bozeman, Montana, and Ernest White of Kalispell, Montana, were re-elected president and vice president, respectively, and M. L. Buchanan of Fargo, North Dakota, was reappointed by the Board of Directors as secretary.

The following are directors of the association: Cy Young, St. Anthony, Idaho; Mrs. Nancy Campbell, Dixon, California; R. B. Marquiss, Gillette, Wyoming; J. D. Hooten, Bordulac, North Dakota; U. S. Archibald, Gillette, Wyoming; Ernest White, Kalispell, Montana;

W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana; Al Dexter, St. Paul, Minnesota; and Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah.

NEW W.S.C. STUD RAM



Renk's Beau Geste 2237 - 216999. First prize Hampshire ram lamb at the 1946 International Livestock Exposition at which time he weighed 210 pounds. Bred and exhibited by Wm. R. Renk & Sons, Sun Prairie, Wisconsin. Purchased by Washington State College.

COLUMBIA FLOCK FOR S. D. COLLEGE



The foundation flock of Columbias recently purchased by the South Dakota State College from Hooten Stock Farm, Bordulac, North Dakota. With the flock are (from left to right) Earle W. Klosterman, in charge of sheep husbandry at the college; Joe Hooten, Charles S. Hobbs, head of the Animal Husbandry Department at the college; and Fred Morris, college shepherd.

SOUTH Dakota State College recently purchased twelve bred Columbia ewes from the Hooten Stock Farm at Bordulac, North Dakota, for the foundation flock at South Dakota State. Earle W. Klosterman, who is in charge of sheep husbandry at South Dakota, selected these ewes from the Hooten Farm reserve breeding flock.

The Columbia sheep was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture as a true breeding type to

replace crossbreeding on the range. They were developed from an original cross, made in 1912, of Rambouillet ewes and Lincoln rams. As this was the first breed of sheep developed in America, the name Columbia was chosen.

At the time of the purchase the 12 ewes had been bred to some of Hooten's stud rams of national reputation and since then have given birth to 19 strong lambs.

Meat Board Affairs

ANNUAL MEETING

WILL J. Miller, Topeka, Kansas, secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Association and the Kansas State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, was elected chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat Board at its 24th annual meeting in Chicago on June 12 and 13. **F. G. Ketner**, general manager of the Producers Livestock Cooperative Association at Columbus, Ohio, is the new vice president; **Frank Richards**, Chicago, secretary of the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association, is the new treasurer, and **R. C. Pollock** was re-elected general manager.

"Although the nation's annual pro-

"Compared with the same period last year, our beef production at federally inspected plants in the first four months of this year showed a gain of 30 percent. Veal production was up 53 percent, pork and lamb production were down 7 and 27 percent respectively.

"The average American is eating more meat than in years. The 1946 consumption per capita of meat reached 152.8 pounds—26 pounds more than in the prewar period, 1935-39. In the three years ending with 1946, per capita consumption averaged almost 150 pounds. And it is well to remember that this high rate of consumption is taking place at a time when the greatest number of foods in history are bid-

the opportunity of viewing special displays set up at conventions, such as the American Medical Association, the American Dietetic Association and others.

Reports of the Board's home economists indicated that services in this field have been stepped up to meet the increasing calls for service. The field staff has staged programs, featured by lectures and demonstrations in 139 cities across the country. These have been centered on meat cookery, care of meat in the home, the use of lard and the food value of meat.

A coast-to-coast program of lecture-demonstrations, conducted by the meat merchandising specialists, has been carried on in 69 leading cities, reaching retail meat dealers from more than 1,000 cities of the United States and Canada.

Featured on these programs were modern meat cutting methods and modern trends in meat retailing. Programs were also presented before more than 100,000 high school and college students and teachers in the cities on this schedule.

The emphasis placed by the Board on the use of sound motion pictures in teaching meat lessons was brought out in a report showing that more than 1,600,000 attended showings of these pictures, and more than one million others have viewed the Board's slide-film on meat cookery.

The part played during the year by meat literature, meat exhibits, meat judging contests, meat copy for the press, radio talks and many other media in teaching the meat story, was stressed throughout the sessions.

Reporting the results of a study she is conducting for the Board on the use of meat for infants, **Dr. Ruth Leverton**, University of Nebraska, stated that in this study meat has been fed to infants beginning at six weeks of age. A similar group of infants received no meat. At the end of eight weeks it was found that the infants receiving meat showed a higher hemoglobin level and red cell count than the no-meat group.

A study carried on over a 14-months' period to determine the comparative value of meat and legumes in the feeding of growing children was reported by **Dr. Pauline Beery Mack**, director of

(Continued on page 24)



In the above picture **Don R. Miller**, meat specialist of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, at the close of a meat demonstration in one of our larger cities, is showing officials of retailer associations the new quick-selling lamb riblets made from the lamb breast.

duction of meat has dropped below the record wartime output," General Manager **Pollock** told the Board, "the year 1946 was the fifth consecutive year when our meat supply has exceeded 20 billion pounds. This is in contrast with a prewar production of slightly over 16 billion pounds.

"The continued high production of meat is shown by the fact that last year's output was 22,961,000,000 pounds and this year is expected to exceed that figure.

dung for a place on the homemaker's shopping list."

Reports presented by members of the Board's staff indicated the wide scope and effectiveness of the organization's program during the past fiscal year.

In the nutrition activities, marked interest has been shown in the meat story by doctors, dentists, dietitians and other professional persons. More than 30 thousand were reached each month with the latest facts concerning the nutritive value of meat. Thousands had

National Home Sewing Contest

An American Wool Council Project
By Betty Tanner

"Good Wool Stories Are Made, Not Born," a feature of the June Wool Grower, outlined the work which the American Wool Council does in preparing news releases. One of the stories illustrating this phase of the Council's activities was on the use of wool in home dressmaking. The objective behind that particular release was to furnish a background for the National Wool Sewing Contest which the American Wool Council, in cooperation with the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, is sponsoring this season. Details on the contest are set forth in this article.

WITH publication of three-column illustrated stories in hundreds of newspapers, and the release of 10,000 especially prepared brochures, the American Wool Council last month launched its newest long-range project—a national sewing contest for young women and girls.

The contest, running from June 1st to January 15th, and offering cash prizes totaling \$1400 plus valuable merchandise awards for superior woollen garments, is being conducted by the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association in cooperation with the American Wool Council. Through its three entry divisions—wool coats, wool suits, and wool dresses—this home sewing project is designed to promote skill in constructing long-wearing, beautifully styled clothing from virgin wool fabrics.

Local and State contests will culminate in a National Fashion Show to be staged by the American Wool Council at the annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association in January, 1948. The State winners in each of the three divisions will model their own garments and prizes will be awarded by a jury of judges.

NATIONAL PRIZES

Award by American Wool Council, Inc.

Grand Prize for the best garment, either coat, suit or dress—\$400 scholarship to a school of the winner's choice.

Awards by Botany Mills, Inc.

\$100 United States Savings Bond to the winner of the scholarship award.
25 garment lengths of 'Botany' Brand Certified Virgin Wool fabrics for the best garments in any category, exclusive of those awarded any other prize.

Awards by Forstmann Woolen Co., and S. Stroock & Co., Inc.

Three prizes of \$100 each in United States Savings bonds for the best coat, best suit and best dress exclusive of the winner of the scholarship award.

Twelve prizes of \$50 each in United States Savings Bonds for each of the four best coats, the four best suits and the four best dresses, exclusive of the winners of any other prizes.

LOCAL AND STATE PRIZES

Local and State prizes will be announced in each State. First prize at the State contests will include transportation for winners to the national contest and fashion show at the National Wool Growers Association Convention in January 1948.

General rules governing the contest and applicable in all cases, including the national judging, are being announced to schools and home economic

groups through the American Wool Council's Contest brochure: "Make it Yourself—With Wool." These rules are:

1. Each garment entered in the contest shall be made of virgin wool fabric.
2. The contest will have three divisions: a. Coats. b. Suits. c. Dresses. Only one garment may be entered in each division by any one individual, but any contestant may enter one, two or all three sections of the contest.
3. The garment may be made according to the contestant's own design, or by any of the commercial patterns, such as McCall, Vogue, Simplicity or Advance.
4. Each garment entered must be accompanied by a brief statement of 100 words or less, setting forth:
 - a. The fabric from which the garment was made, the reason for its choice, and its advantages for the use intended.
 - b. The pattern used, and the reason for its choice, or a statement that the garment was made according to the entrant's own design.
 - c. The total itemized cost of the garment, including fabric, buttons, thread, and all other component parts.

Garments will be judged on the following points:

- a. Workmanship
- b. Fit
- c. Suitability of fabric and pattern or design to the use for which the garment is intended.
- d. For style and versatility, ingenuity and economy, in choosing trimmings and accessories.

The local and State contests will be conducted according to rules established in each State, and announced locally by the officers of the Women's Auxiliary in each State.

The Council's brochure, handsomely illustrated with photographs and sketches, gives full details not only of the contest, but of the valuable properties intrinsic in wool itself—such as durability, elasticity, insulating quali-



This photograph, used to illustrate the American Wool Council's article—"Good Wool Stories Are Made, Not Born"—in last month's *Wool Grower*, renders service again as the cover picture of the Council's brochure on the National Sewing Contest.

ties, smartness, beauty and adaptability.

In a section entitled "How to Choose Your Wool Fabric," the brochure further offers suggestions on selecting textures and finishes suitable for a specific garment. It reminds the prospective contestant that a label reading "Virgin Wool" or "100 Percent Wool" is her guarantee of fabric integrity.

Through publicity on this contest and the activities connected with it, the American Wool Council projects woolen yard goods as the fashion-right and superior material for practical home sewing. In newspaper releases sent out as advance "grounding" for the contests, the Council stressed the following facts: Present increased sales of yard goods prove that large numbers of American women are now making their own clothing; sewing schools and home economics departments report a new high in class enrollment; progressive sewing teachers are advocating that beginning seamstresses start out by making a "good" garment worthy of painstaking effort, rather than "just something to practice on"; home-sewing learners are more inspired and take greater pride in their sewing when they are creating a suit, coat or dress rather than some less challenging article; sewing with woolen and worsted fabrics is pleasant, easy and practical.

National Forum of Labor Agriculture and Industry

A most cordial invitation has been extended to sheepmen of the country to attend the third National Forum of Labor, Agriculture, and Industry, sponsored by the University of Wyoming and to be held at its Union Building in Laramie on July 28, 29, and 30, 1947. The subject of the meeting is, "The Highway to Full Production and its Fair Distribution."

"The Forum this year," writes Dr. A. F. Vass, professor of Agronomy and Agricultural Economics at the University of Wyoming and chairman of the Forum Committee, "will deal with ways of keeping the production 'highway' open, and the fair distribution of that production among the different groups of our economy. The addresses of the morning and luncheon meetings will be devoted to the presentation of the problems that may act as 'road blocks,' and methods for their prevention or removal. The afternoon meetings will be panel programs where questions and answers, and free open discussion will prevail. Everyone will have an opportunity to ask questions and give his views. The 'road blocks' on the 'Highway to Full Production' that will receive

special consideration are: Industrial-labor relations; taxation, local and national; domestic and international trade policies; possible drastic drops in agricultural prices such as followed World War I, without a corresponding drop in industrial goods and wages; parity prices and wages, and methods for arriving at a fair distribution of the national income among the different branches of our economy."

The aim of the Forum is announced as that of bringing together the leaders in the fields of labor, agriculture, and industry for a frank, friendly, and open discussion out of which will result a better understanding of the economic problems facing the people of the United States today.

While many prominent people are scheduled to take part in the discussion, of particular interest to sheepmen is Mr. Glenn Gardiner of the Forstmann Woolen Mills, who is considered one of the outstanding industrial labor leaders of the country on account of the friendly relations existing between management and the CIO labor union in the New Jersey plant of the Forstmann Company. Undoubtedly, Mr. Gardiner will also have some ideas on our country's trade policies. On account of the place the wool industry holds in the economic life of the United States, undoubtedly every subject under discussion at the meetings will have a direct bearing on it.

President Sylvan J. Pauly of the National Wool Growers Association has been invited to speak and J. B. Wilson, legislative chairman of the organization, will explain many of the complicated problems facing the wool grower.

It has also been announced that Earl Owen Shreve, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, has accepted an invitation from University of Wyoming officials to speak on July 29.

Lodging will be available for all, Dr. Vass states. The dining room and cafeterias on the campus will be open. Rooms for 50 women will be available in the women's dormitories. The men's dormitory and Butler huts will accommodate 200 or more men. Rates will range from 75 cents to one dollar per person per night. Splendid tourist camps and some hotel rooms will be available.

Requests for lodging reservations, including the date of arrival, the method of travel, and the anticipated length of stay, should be filed as soon as possible with the Forum Committee in care of the University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Crossbreeding In Market Lamb Production

By R. F. Miller, University of California

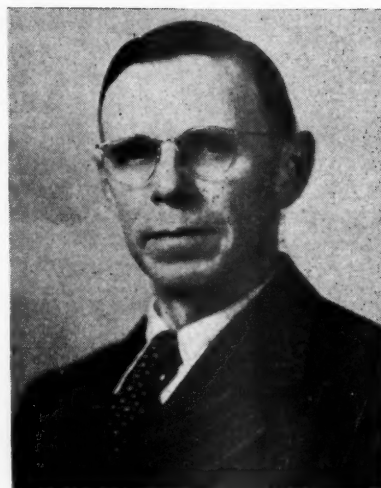
An Address before the 82nd Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association
Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California
January 26-30, 1947

WITH the advent of higher prices for lambs in the great central markets following World War I, the western sheep producers became interested in crossbreeding, mainly using long-wool rams and Corriedale-type rams on grade fine-wool ewes. These crossbred ewes were then retained and bred to Down or mutton-type rams for the production of market lambs. This is known as the three-breed cross and results have been very satisfactory. In certain areas, particularly Montana, Utah, and Wyoming, the straight fine-wool ewe—high grade Rambouillet—is most suitable and she is in turn mated to a mutton-type ram which constitutes a two-breed cross.

In either cross the lambs mature earlier, are of superior mutton type, make greater gains than either of the parental types. This is generally attributed to hybrid vigor, and it is interesting to note that most sheepmen in the range states practice systematic crossbreeding. Furthermore we find crossbreeding common in many foreign countries; for instance, in Great Britain the Border-Leicester-Cheviot cross mated with mutton-type rams; in New Zealand the Lincoln and Leicester-Merino cross mated with Southdowns; New South Wales, the Border-Leicester-Merino ewes mated with Dorset or Ryeland rams. Many more could be mentioned. In this country the most convincing work in crossbreeding was the 10-year study with swine by Winters of the Minnesota Experiment Station, reprinted in Minnesota Special Bulletin 180.

As a word of caution, Hammond of England points out: "Haphazard crossbreeding is useless and ultimately leads to failure while a properly organized system will give good results. It should be emphasized that indiscriminate crossing is a very different thing from a well-thought-out system." Pure breeding from both sides is important.

Furthermore, the sheepman should never lose sight of careful selection and culling of yearling ewes retained for



R. F. Miller

breeding, always selecting for size, vigor, and wool qualities. In a recent article in the December, 1946, issue of the National Wool Grower by Clair E. Terrill of the Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory at Dubois, Idaho, it is

shown that yearling Rambouillet ewes which weighed 10 pounds above the average produced 15 pounds more of lamb in the first three productive years than the average of the flock.

The question at once arises, what sire produces the most profitable lamb? The Hampshire and Suffolk rams are noted for siring lambs of superior weight while the Shropshire and Southdown cross produces a superior carcass but lacking in weight. Packers and lamb buyers are continually praising the choicer quality of lambs from the smaller breeds but are not interested in paying a premium on these smaller carcasses. As one producer has said, "less talk and more pay" would be more to the point in encouraging the production of choice light-weight carcasses.

A great many experiment stations have studied various phases of lamb production through crossbreeding and the writer herewith takes the liberty of giving a brief review of some of these investigations.

Montana Experiment Station (1)

From 1938 to 1944 the Montana Station conducted an interesting study in crossbreeding in the production of market lambs. Since Rambouillet ewes are the hardiest and the most popular range sheep in Montana, the object of this test was to see which breeds combine with the Rambouillet to the best advantage in the production of market lambs. Six hundred smooth-bodied Rambouillet ewes were evenly divided into 5 lots, approximately 120 head per lot, and they were bred to 5 different

breed sires. Three new rams were used each year per lot and the rams were changed annually so that, at the close of 5 years, each group of ewes had been mated to each of the breed sires. The lambs were born during April, kept on foothill pastures until early summer and then grazed on the national forest about 53 days. They were weaned about the 25th of August at an average age of 122 days and the fat lambs shipped to market.

It will be noticed that the lambs sired

Weights of Lambs and Percentage Fat Lambs

Sire	Suffolk	Hampshire	Columbia	Corriedale	Romney
No. of ewes bred	586	587	589	590	586
No. of lambs weaned	570	592	605	623	645
No. of fat lambs	300	262	182	135	119
Per cent fat lambs weaned	52.6	44.3	30.1	21.7	18.5
Av. wt. lambs weaned lbs.	76.9	74.3	72.6	68.3	66.8
Lbs. lamb wnd. per ewe bred	74.8	74.9	74.6	72.1	73.5

(1) G. Curtis Hughes, Mimeograph Report, Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana.

by Suffolk rams were 2.6 pounds heavier than the Hampshire cross lambs. There was also a larger percentage of

fat lambs in the Suffolk group. The Columbia cross showed up well, nearly equal to the Hampshire cross lambs in weight, although there was a lower per-

centage of fat lambs. The Corriedale cross was considerably below the Columbia.

California Experiment Station (*)

From 1927 to 1933 a similar test was conducted at the California Station comparing the merits of various breed sires: Hampshire, Suffolk, Shropshire, Southdown, Romney and Rambouillet. One hundred and twenty large smooth-bodied Rambouillet ewes were divided into 6 lots and were bred over a period of 6 years to each of the above sires, changing rams each year. The ewes were kept in one flock under good farm feed conditions, and the lambs were

er number of lambs raised. The Shropshire cross lambs were heavier than the Southdown, and the Romney and straight Rambouillet lambs weighed about the same. The Southdown cross produced the largest per cent of fat lambs although the appraised value was low due to lighter weights.

In addition to the Rambouillet ewes there were also 80 head of first cross Romney-Rambouillet ewes that were bred to the 4 mutton sires, similar to

Weights and Gains of the Crossbred Lambs Out of Rambouillet Ewes

Five-year Summary

Sire	Hamp.	Suf.	Shrop.	South.	Rom.	Ramb.
No. of lambs	144	138	135	141	89	146
Av. wt. lambs lbs.	77.0	78.3	72.9	70.4	70.0	70.7
No. of fat lambs	124.0	122.0	120.0	131.0	70	102.0
Per cent of fat lambs	86.1	88.4	88.9	93.0	78.6	69.9
Lbs. of lamb per ewe	99.0	96.5	87.9	88.7	84.2	92.1
Apprsd. value per lamb#	6.71	6.51	6.46	6.00	—*	5.52

marketed as spring lambs about April 20 each year at an average age of about 120 days.

The Suffolk cross lambs were a trifle heavier and showed a larger percentage of fat lambs than the Hampshire group, although the Hampshire cross resulted in somewhat more pounds of lamb per ewe due to a large

number of lambs raised. These ewes, however, lambd about a month later and the lambs were marketed somewhat young, average age 95 days.

When bred to first cross ewes, the Hampshire and Suffolk weighed practically the same; the Suffolk cross showed a larger number of fat lambs and more pounds per ewe due to a large

Weights and Gains of the Crossbred Lambs Out of First Cross

Romney X Rambouillet Ewes—Four-year Summary

Sire	Hampshire	Suffolk	Shropshire	Southdown
No. of lambs	96	100	103	102
Av. wt. of lambs lbs.	69.5	69.2	62.6	60.4
No. of fat lambs	84	86	86	91
Per cent of fat lambs	87.5	86.0	83.5	89.2
Pounds of lamb per ewe	83.5	87.6	80.6	77.0
Appraised value per lamb	5.91	6.17	5.06	5.36

(*) Robert F. Miller, Crossbreeding investigations in the Production of California Spring Lambs. California Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 598.

* Omitted on account of rams not settling ewes during two years.

Includes the period of 1928 to 1933 and the price of choice lambs varied from 15.25 in 1929 to 4.50 per cwt. in 1933.

er number of lambs raised than the Hampshire. The Shropshire and Southdown again were lighter in weight, although a high percentage of fat lambs was produced. In appraised value per lamb they rank: Suffolk, Hampshire, Southdown and Shropshire.

(Continued on page 27)

Intermountain Junior Stock Show

SEVERAL records topped at the eleventh annual Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show held at the Union Stock Yards, North Salt Lake, Utah, June 2 to 4, 1947.

Some 1,036 Future Farmers of America and 4-H Club members from Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana brought 1,951 beef cattle, 270 lambs, and 266 hogs to the show to break last year's record of 860 exhibitors and 2,249 entries. Total sales of \$436,215.95 exceeded all previous records of the Intermountain Show, and also are reported to have surpassed the next highest show this year at Spokane, Washington, by \$100,000.

The 1,942 cattle sold, brought \$414,205.19 or an average of \$212.19½ per head. Two hundred sixty-nine sheep sold for a total of \$6,352.69 or \$23.61 per head, and the 266 hogs brought \$15,658 or an average of \$58.11.

Lind House, a 4-H Club member from Tremonton, Utah, captured the grand championship honor for the third successive year with a crossbred lamb, while his brother John won similar honors in the F.F.A. section, also with a crossbred lamb.

Other high awards in the 4-H division were won by Miss Lois Porritt of Tremonton, Utah, for a Hampshire purebred; by Gary Adams and Ronald Firth of Tremonton with their Suffolk lambs; and by Elroy McDermott of Clifton, Idaho, with a Rambouillet ram.

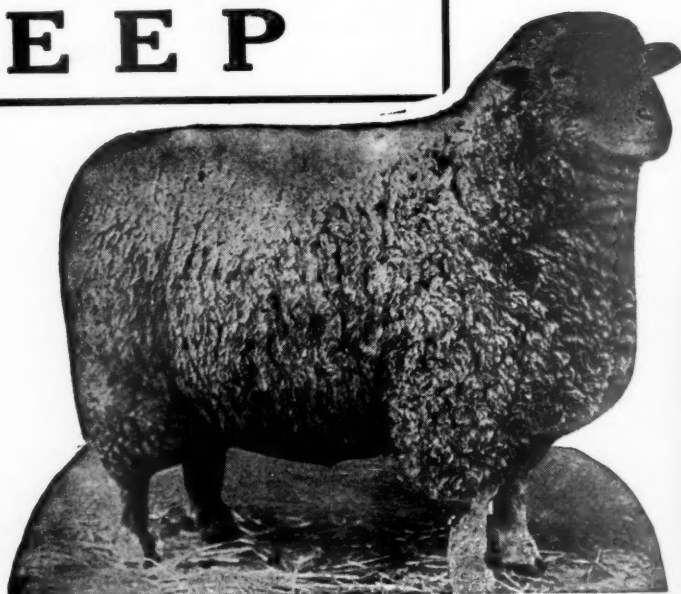
In the F.F.A. division high places were given Harvey Fitzgerald, Kamas, Utah, and Snell Olson of Spanish Fork, Utah, with Suffolk lambs, and Snell Olsen and Ile Wilde of Oakley, Idaho, with Hampshire lambs.

In the F.F.A. division of the beef cattle section a Shorthorn steer owned by Don L. Christensen of Redmond, Utah, won championship honors, while in the 4-H division a Hereford exhibited by Gary Theurer of Providence, Utah, took top honors.

The grand champion fat hog in the FFA section was a Duroc barrow shown by George Bunn of Tooele, Utah, and in the 4-H section a Spotted Poland China shown by Myron Giles, Jr., Tremonton, Utah, was awarded champion honors.

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Replacing Sagebrush With Grass

By A. C. Hull, Jr., and
William N. Anderson

IDAHO has vast areas which support dense stands of sagebrush. These sagebrush lands produce very little forage and, as they cover large areas, this results either in overgrazing of the open, brush-free areas or in a decrease in the number of livestock that can properly be grazed. The heavy sagebrush not only covers up the grass but hinders livestock movement; causes wool pulling, straying, and predator losses.

A range sagebrush growth usually indicates a productive soil that should grow a large volume of range forage.



Fig. 1. Sagebrush stands like this are common throughout southern Idaho. This area is producing less than 50 pounds of grass per acre and less than half of it can be reached by grazing animals. It takes 10 acres to support one sheep for one month. The sagebrush takes moisture from the grass and makes livestock movement difficult. Note the almost complete lack of grass under the sagebrush.

However, where dense sagebrush is present, there will be little range forage until the sagebrush is replaced with reseeded grass.

Information about comparative large-scale methods and costs of changing

Forest Ecologist for the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, and Assistant Regional Grazier for the Grazing Service, Idaho, respectively.

sagebrush range to grass range is much in demand. To supply this information the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station and the Grazing Service cooperated in a long-time study of sagebrush removal and reseeding on the Raft River Flat in the Twin Falls Grazing District No. 2. Four methods of brush removal and reseeding were tried on a 136-acre area the first year. One of the methods increased the grass from 50 to 2,121 pounds of air-dry forage per



Fig. 2. This plot was railed, burned, and drilled. Drill furrows are spaced 12 inches apart and cut 1½ inches deep with very little seed covering in the bottom of the drill furrow.

acre within a period of 3 years at a cost of \$2.97 per acre. These same methods can be used on other areas.

Range of Low Grazing Capacity Before Seeding

The treated area was similar to millions of acres of sagebrush lands throughout southern Idaho. The sagebrush formed a heavy stand and by ring count the plants were found to vary from seedlings to more than 70 years old. Sagebrush took most of the moisture and prevented easy movement of grazing animals (Figure 1). The study area produced 50 pounds of native grass per acre but because of sagebrush only 22 pounds could be reached by livestock. Ten acres were needed to support one sheep for one month and 10,000

acres to graze a band of 1,000 sheep for one month.

Study of Four Methods of Seeding

Reseeding was done by four methods in the early fall of 1943 as follows: (1) broadcast and rail once; (2) broadcast and rail twice; (3) rail twice and drill; and (4) rail, burn, and drill.

1. **Broadcast and rail once.** Broadcasting was done with Cahoon hand broadcasters at a cost of 27 cents per acre, exclusive of seed. Since sagebrush plants stood 2 to 4 feet tall, it was difficult to distribute the seeds evenly (Fig. 1). Broadcast seeding was at the rate of 4 pounds of crested wheatgrass and 3 pounds of bulbous bluegrass per acre.

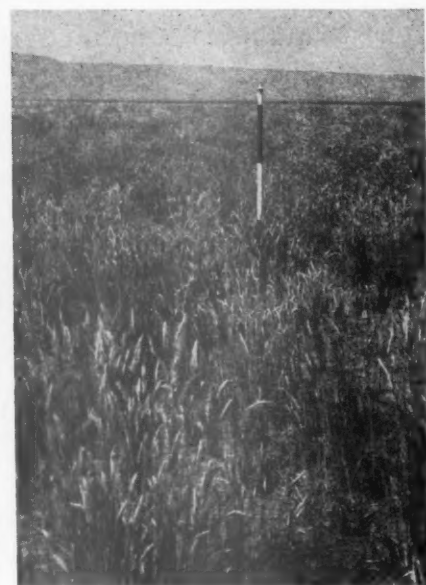


Fig. 3. This picture was taken three years after drilling near the same spot as the other pictures and shows the 3-year-old stand which produced 2,121 pounds per acre as compared to 50 pounds per acre before reseeding.

Railing was done with the Olsen rail which weighed 2,280 pounds and covered a 33-foot swath. It was pulled by a 35 Caterpillar tractor. One railing killed 35 percent of the brush at a cost of 44 cents per acre but did not cover much of broadcast seed. Railing, seed, and seeding cost \$1.58 per acre. This plot produced 281 pounds of air-dry grass per acre during the third growing season.

(Continued on page 25)

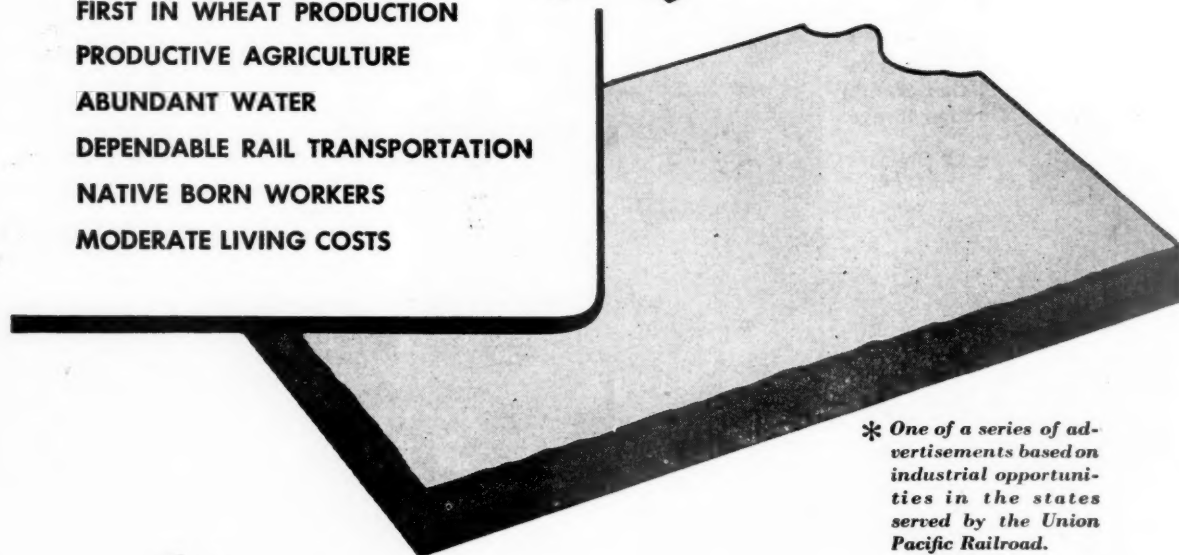


TREASURE MAP

OF INDUSTRY

RICH NATURAL RESOURCES
CENTER OF NATIONWIDE MARKET
PROGRESSIVE INDUSTRY
FIRST IN WHEAT PRODUCTION
PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURE
ABUNDANT WATER
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NATIVE BORN WORKERS
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Kansas *



* One of a series of advertisements based on industrial opportunities in the states served by the Union Pacific Railroad.

KANSAS—almost in the exact geographical center of the United States; an important factor to industries serving nationwide markets.

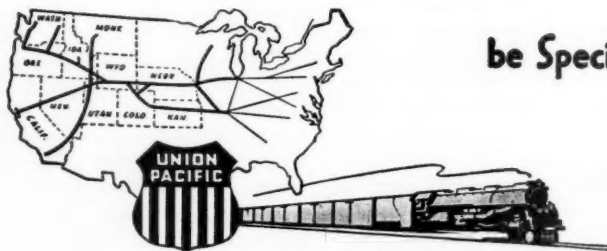
Agriculture is king. Kansas normally ranks first in wheat production. In addition to grains, vegetables and fruits, a large part of farm income is derived from livestock and poultry.

Kansas industry keeps step with agriculture. There are approximately 2,500 manufacturing and processing establishments. Over four million

tons of coal are mined annually. Here is the largest natural gas field in the world. Eighteen principal rivers with two great watersheds provide an abundance of water. The population is 97 per cent native born.

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THE STRATEGIC MIDDLE ROUTE

The Wool Market

WHILE the controversy over the wool program continued in Washington during the month (see page five), some encouraging signs developed in the domestic wool market. The scarcity of free (from vegetable matter) types of foreign wools turned the attention of manufacturers and topmakers toward domestic fine wools.

Foreign wools finer than 58's are hard to get now and since the current season's auctions in Australia and other United Kingdom points are set to close the end of June, no supplies of any great volume of such wool or any other foreign wool, can be expected to reach our markets before next January. So domestic wools should have an inning.

No figures have been released by the Commodity Credit Corporation to show the volume of its sales during the month. Up to the end of April it reported a total of 407,975,000 pounds of shorn and pulled wool on hand. At that time it had sold 68 percent of the total volume of wool handled since the inception of the program.

Direct Sales

Some purchases of fine and half-blood wools direct from growers were reported during the month. In Montana during the week ending June 23 the following sales were reported:

White Sulphur Springs area, 4,000 fleeces, 50c.

Canyon Ferry area, 8,200 fleeces, 45c.

Stanford area, 4,300 fleeces, 47½c.

White Sulphur Springs area, 2,800 fleeces, 47c.

Craig area, 2,700 fleeces, 46c.

Chinook area, 24,000 fleeces, 48c.

Chinook area, 9,500 fleeces, 46c.

Great Falls area, 4,200 fleeces, 46c.

Great Falls area, 1,600 fleeces, 46c.

Cut Bank area, 4,300 fleeces, 40c.

One clip of 30,000 fleeces was also reported sold at 52 cents.

In Texas during the fore part of June reported sales were:

Between 18 and 20 thousand fleeces of lambs wool—about 135 thousand pounds—at 54 cents a pound; a carload

of fine wool at 53 cents; around 80,000 pounds of graded staple fine wool at 49 cents; 100,000 pounds of original-bag 1947 spring wool in the price range of 44 to 48 cents a pound; about 100,000 pounds of the same type wools at 40 to 48 3/4 cents.

Some sales of well-grown New Mexico wools were also recorded.

Sales of fine and half-blood staple combing wools in original bags amounting to approximately one million pounds were reported made at Casper, Wyoming. While grease values of these wools were not announced, the clean

landed price at Boston is given as around \$1.20.

Purchasers of the Wyoming wools included eastern handlers and top makers. The activity of topmakers in the West this year is of interest. Not all of the firms represented were actual buyers; some of them were apparently locating the wools with an eye to future purchase.

Some outright sales were also being made in the fleece wool States. There also the buying was largely confined to fine and half-blood wools.

What the total volume of these sales

DON'T FORGET THE COLORADO RAM SALE AT DENVER August 21 August 22

Sponsored by Colorado Wool Growers Ass'n.

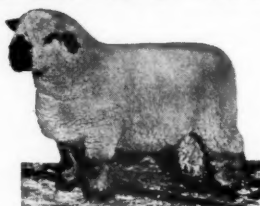
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of "free" wools amounts to is not known. One report gives it as "several million pounds." Whatever the figure is, it is, of course, only a small percentage of the 1947 clip. The bulk of this year's crop remains either at the grower's home ranch or in the warehouses of wool handlers, awaiting the final decision on the future of the Government purchase program.

In Manufacturing Centers

At eastern points the manufacture of woollen type goods, which has been in a slump for some months past, is definitely expanding. Some of the mills that had closed down have reopened and activity has increased at most of those mills which had been operating at a low level or on a part-time schedule.

Apparel wool stocks in all hands on June 1, 1947, are estimated by the Exchange Service Bureau to be considerably lower than they were a year ago. Using the Department of Commerce figures released for the end of March this year, the Bureau estimates the June-first stocks at 1,011,000,000 greasy shorn pounds or the equivalent of 484,000,000 scoured pounds; as against 1,149,000,000 pounds greasy wool or 548,000,000 pounds of scoured wool, on that date last year.

Military Items

The Quartermaster General's Office has called for bids on 7,757,000 yards of eighteen ounce wool serge. Bids are due July 8, 1947. The newly formed Textile Advisory Committee of the Army-Navy Munitions Board is said to be planning a stockpile of textiles for future emergency military use.

World Wool Production

According to a release from the Department of Agriculture on June 20 the world's wool production has dropped to the lowest level since 1935. The preliminary estimate of the 1947 wool production is placed at 3,670,000,000 pounds, which is 2 percent below that for 1946 and 7 percent below the 1936-40 average. Of the total production, slightly more than three fourths is apparel wool and the rest carpet wool. Wool stocks accumulated during the war, though still large, are 10 percent lower than a year ago.

Market Affairs In June

Public Market Prices

JUNE was a month in which slaughter lamb prices hit new all-time peaks at several livestock markets. Contributing factors were no doubt the less-than-normal supply of slaughter lambs and the advancing prices on cattle; however, after hitting these peaks early in the month, prices took a hammering and lost the early gains. This was attributed to lower price trends in the eastern dressed lamb trade.

A great deal of the spring lamb supply the first week in June was at Fort Worth. Nashville and Louisville also had a seasonal expansion; however, demand got ahead of supply and the good and choice spring lambs sold at various markets mostly from \$23.50 to \$26 per hundred. Some reached \$26.25 at Kansas City, and \$26.50 was paid at both Louisville and Nashville.

During the second week of June when prices hit an all-time peak, slaughter lambs sold mostly from \$24 to \$26.50 and a few small lots hit \$27. However, at Fort Worth closing sales ranged from \$19 to \$23 after an early top of \$25.75. Heavy receipts at that market no doubt contributed to price declines.

During the third week of June spring lambs took a drop, as previously mentioned, selling at the close of the week mostly from \$21.75 to \$24. Early in the week a deck of good and choice Kansas spring lambs brought \$26.25 in Omaha. Good and choice lambs sold early in the week at Denver for \$26 but dropped at the close to \$25.

After the drop, prices held fairly steady during the week ending June 28. The first spring lambs of the season from Colorado's San Luis Valley appeared on the Denver market. These graded good and choice and sold for \$24.25.

At Ogden choice Idaho spring lambs sold at \$24 with merely good kinds clearing at \$23.25. At San Francisco good and choice 80 to 90 pound springers brought \$22 to \$22.50.

Good and choice shorn ewes sold at

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

Total U. S. Inspected	1947	1946
Slaughter, First Five Months	6,726,000	8,723,926
Week Ended	June 21	June 22
Slaughter at 32 centers	299,566	329,328
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Good and Choice	\$24.70	16.70*
Medium and Good	22.68	15.15*
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices		
Choice, 45-50 pounds	45.60**	27.00***
Good, 45-50 pounds	43.10**	25.50***
Commercial, All Weights	37.80	23.50***

Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered—May

Average live weight (pounds)	95.2	90.5
Average yield (per cent)	46.9	46.2
Average cost per 100 lbs. to packers (\$)	19.16	12.96

Federally Inspected Slaughter—May

Cattle	1,264,000	676,000
Calves	627,000	402,000
Hogs	3,831,000	4,149,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,355,000	1,374,000

* Not including producer subsidy of \$2.65 on lambs over 90 pounds, and \$2 on lambs weighing 65 to 90 pounds, effective in June, 1946.

**No 30-40 pound carcasses reported.

*** O.P.A. ceiling prices.

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Robert M. Finlay, Shepherd

various markets during the month largely from \$7 to \$8.75, although up to \$9.25 was paid. Good and choice spring feeding lambs sold during the month from \$20 to \$21.50.

Contracting in Montana

Around the middle of June, 2,600 black and whitefaced wether lambs in the Conrad area, guaranteed 80-pound average, fall delivery, brought \$18 per hundred. In the Augusta and Brown-ing areas mixed black and whitefaced lambs for fall delivery brought \$17.50. In the Cascade area 2,500 mixed whitefaced lambs, fall delivery, sold at \$18. In the Shelby area, 1,000 whitefaced wether lambs, fall delivery, brought \$16.75. In the Cascade area 2,275 breeding ewes (1275 straight four year olds, balance solid mouths with broken mouths out at \$3), fall delivery, sold at \$9 per hundred.

Smith's Predictions

M. A. Smith, who has been a grower of black-faced, milk-fat lambs in Colorado and Utah since 1897, states that choice milk-finished live fat lamb prices, have, over a period of years since 1902

sold in the same price bracket as well-finished corn-fed beef. He states further that the continued special breeding of the black-faced, mutton-type lambs has produced a very superior quality, western milk-fat type that has attained popular approval as being among the highest class of meats; but these choice lambs are selling at prices below those of choice corn-fed beef. He contends that the prices of these choice fat lambs and well-bred feeder lambs should be comparable or higher than choice corn-fed and well-bred feeder cattle due to the short crop of lambs for 1947.

E. E. M.

Farm Land Prices

AT the President's Farm Land Price Conference held in Washington on June 9, the following resolution was adopted:

Recognizing the unusual character of the farm income and the farm land price situation at the present time, it is agreed that the Department of Agriculture, the State colleges, farm organizations, lending agencies, and their associations should discourage borrowing to speculate in farm land or borrowing to buy land at prices which are not justified by long-term income prospects.

Lending agencies represented at the meet-

ing agree that loans on farm land should be based on an appraisal of the normal earning capacity of the farm over a long period of years.

Further it is urged that educational efforts call particular attention to the more rapid rise which has occurred in the prices of farm lands of low productivity and land which is hazardous for crop and grazing uses. Also emphasis should be placed upon the favorable weather in recent years which cannot be expected to continue indefinitely.

Representatives of farm organizations, lending institutions, and government agencies attended the conference and took part in the discussion. It was reported that land values are 92 percent above prewar, the greatest advance occurring in the last two years, and that the mortgage debt is increasing after reaching a low level. While the increase in land prices and mortgage debt was not considered alarming, it was felt, however, that farmers should be cautioned against incurring heavy debts. Special mention was also made of the fact that many veterans are purchasing farms at inflated prices, using guaranteed loans often up to 100 percent of the purchase price.

Meat Board Affairs

(Continued from page 13)

the Ellen H. Richards Institute of the Pennsylvania State College. This study showed that the children receiving meat ten times a week were superior to those receiving it only twice a week in growth for weight and age. They showed a higher level of hemoglobin or red coloring matter of the blood, and had a higher red cell count. The children on the higher meat intake also excelled in condition of the reflexes, lack of appearance of fatigue, conditions of the skin and in other factors associated with better nutrition.

Concerning studies he is carrying on for the Board, Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin, asserted that in the past, too much attention has been given to individual food nutrients, in view of the fact we now know that a deficiency of one nutrient in the body affects the others.

Studies contributed by Dr. Arild B. Hansen of the University of Texas School of Medicine concerning the use of lard in the diet of eczema sufferers were reported, showing that in 85 cases of the ailment, the greatest response with lard was noted in infants and children.

Other research reports showing progress of studies relative to the vitamins and proteins of meat, frozen meats, etc.

were given by Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Jr., New York University College of Medicine, Dr. R. S. Harris, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. B. S. Schweigert, and Dr. Sylvia Cover, Texas A. and M. College, Prof. Belle Lowe, Iowa State College, Dr. Paul R. Cannon and Professor Evelyn Halliday, University of Chicago, and Dr. Paul Day, University of Nebraska.

President Wesley Hardenbergh of the American Meat Institute reported the results of a recent survey showing that the average person is eating meat ten times per week, with the most meat being consumed in the last meal of the day.

Relative to the Research and Marketing Act, he stated that the livestock and meat industry was interested in research concerning such subjects as animal diseases, the nutritive value of livestock feeds and the contribution of livestock to soil conservation.

Replacing Sagebrush With Grass

(Continued from page 19)

2. Broadcast and rail twice. When railed twice, the second trip was in reverse direction to the first. Double railing killed 53 percent of the sagebrush and covered about 50 percent of the broadcast seed. The rail would, however, often scrape the broadcast seeds along the ground and dump them in a pile, allowing too many in some places and not enough in others. Double railing cost 87 cents per acre and total cost of seeding was \$1.91 per acre.

This plot had 1.3 reseeded plants per square foot or more than the drill plot but because of poor distribution the yield was lower, averaging 529 pounds of air-dry forage per acre. Sagebrush removal permitted a great increase in native grass, mostly Sandberg bluegrass.

3. Rail twice and drill. This treatment gave a uniform stand of reseeded species that average .9 of a plant per square foot and produced 738 pounds of air-dry forage per acre. Drilling was done with three 10-foot single disk drills pulled behind a road patrol at a cost of 91 cents per acre, exclusive of seed. Total cost of this treatment was \$2.33 per acre. Three pounds of crested wheatgrass and 2 pounds of bulbous bluegrass per acre were seeded on all drill plots. Drill furrows were cut 1½ inches deep and seed was put in the bottom of the drill furrow with very little

soil for covering. Every second drill disk was removed to allow the piles of brush accumulated by railing to go between the remaining disks. Rows were thus spaced 24 inches apart. After drilling was completed it was decided that the brush piles would not have hindered drilling with rows spaced 12 inches apart.

4. Rail twice, burn and drill. The sagebrush on this area would not carry a fire. It was, therefore, railed first and torches were used to set fire to the brush piles gathered by railing. Fire spread between the burning piles and burned 92 percent of the sagebrush and

left a firm, clean seedbed, ideal for drilling. Burning costs were increased by more than four times because railing to pile the brush and hand burning of the brush piles cost \$1.60 per acre as compared to approximately 35 cents per acre for carefully controlled prescribed burning. Total cost of this treatment was \$2.97 per acre. If railing had been done in the summer, brush would have had time to dry before fall burning. Burning would have then been faster and single railing might have sufficed to pile the brush. Drilling was the same as in the above plot except that rows were spaced 12 inches apart (Figure 2).

1942
1943
1944
1945
1946



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HAVE BEEN POPULAR AT THE NATIONAL RAM SALE YEAR AFTER YEAR BECAUSE THEY POSSESS THE SIZE AND QUALITY NECESSARY TO PRODUCE BETTER FLOCKS AND OUTSTANDING MARKET LAMBS.

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H. L. FINCH & SONS

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

The following spring this plot appeared to be near a failure. Native streambank wheatgrass was not injured by the fire, but much of the Sandberg bluegrass was killed. The reseeded plants were not only slower in beginning growth, but were not as thick as plants on the other plots. Because of no competition from sagebrush, however, the reseeded plants stood out and grew vigorously and by the end of the first summer this plot looked as good as the other plots. At the end of the second growing season the stand was .9 of a plant per square foot, and during the third season the stand produced 2,121 pounds of air-dry herbage per acre (Figure 3).

This plot will continue to have an advantage over the other plots because there is less sagebrush to take the moisture from the grasses and to produce seed.

Reseeding a Profitable Investment

Since grass plants are increasing in vigor and size on all plots, forage production will also increase. At the end of 3 years, one acre of the burned and reseeded plot is capable of carrying 8 sheep for a month, whereas 10 acres

SUMMARY OF SAGEBRUSH AND GRASS BEFORE AND AFTER SEEDING WITH COST OF SEEDING AT SUBLETT, IDAHO

	Before Treatment 1943	Three Years After Seeding (1946)			
		Railed Once and Broadcast	Railed Twice and Broadcast	Railed Twice and Drilled	Railed Twice and Burned and Drilled
Sagebrush plants per 100 square feet ¹	20.0	13.8	9.4	9.4	1.6
Percent brush killed	0	35	53	53	92
Grass in pounds per acre (air-dry)					
Crested wheatgrass (reseeded)	0	129	200	529	1,785
Native grass ²	50	152	329	209	336
Total	50	281	529	738	2,121
Accessibility of grass in percent	44	73	90	90	99
Total reseeding costs per acre (dollars) ³		1.48	1.91	2.33	2.97
Cost of a sheep month of feed (dollars) ⁴		.179	.123	.108	.048

¹/Seedlings one inch in height and under are not shown in this table

²/Mostly Sandberg bluegrass and streambank wheatgrass

³/Costs of protection are not included

⁴/Grazing yields based on 50 percent utilization of third year grass production. Costs figured on a 10-year basis and allowing 3 years of protection and then 7 years of grazing; excluding protection costs and interest on the investment.

were required for 1 sheep month before sagebrush removal and drilling. An investment of \$2.97 per acre spread over a few years, is relatively cheap feed for 8 sheep months per acre.

Proper Grazing Management Necessary to Success

To protect the reseeding investment and to allow plants to establish themselves well enough to withstand grazing, the seeded area was closed to grazing for 3 years. Beginning in 1947 the area will be grazed with the same good grazing practices which are used on well-managed native ranges.

Take Advantage of Range Reseeding

Because this seeding was a success, the work has been expanded and a large acreage of the Raft River Flat is being cleared of sagebrush and reseeded to perennial grasses.

Improved methods of sagebrush removal and reseeding are being further studied. By following a systematic seeding program, stockmen will not only have more and cheaper forage for their

livestock but will have forage early in the spring when it is most needed to replace expensive hand feeding. Well-planned range reseeding will produce cheaper livestock forage and will result in better condition of ewes and lambs, which means money to the rancher.

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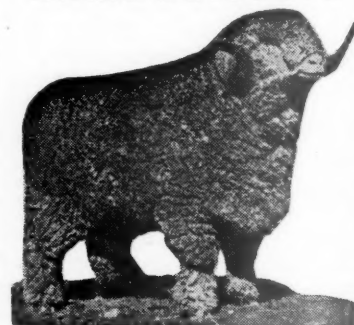
(Note: This month we are starting a new directory in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. Here is a real opportunity for breeders of Border Collies to keep their names before 8,500 sheep growers—many of whom are potential customers for good dogs. The cost—ONLY \$12 for 12 issues.)

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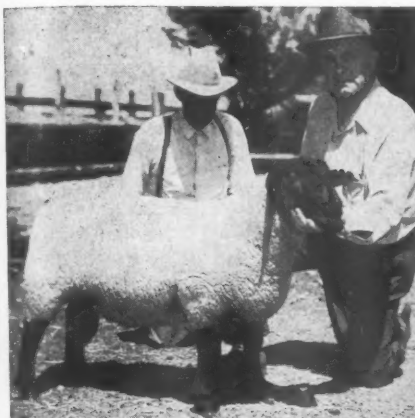
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Our yearling Suffolk ram in the 1945 National was also second high for the breed (\$750).

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AT THE NATIONAL WE ARE OFFERING a yearling and two ram lamb Suffolks that are particularly outstanding; also some good range rams of both breeds.

CHAS. HOWLAND & SONS
Walnut Grove Stock Farm
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO

Crossbreeding For Lamb Production

(Continued from page 17)

Wyoming Experiment Station, Laramie, 1929-1934 (*)

One hundred and thirty yearling range ewes, similar in type and breeding, were carefully selected from a band of 2000 head. These were divided into five groups in August, 1929, and mated by groups to the following rams: Rambouillet, Hampshire, Corriedale, Southdown, and Lincoln over a five-year period, the rams being changed

native grasses during the grazing season and were fed a wintering ration principally of alfalfa hay at the University Stock Farm. They were bred to lamb in March.

In this case the Suffolk cross lambs were younger in age but outweighed the Hampshire cross by 5.6 pounds per lamb. However, there were only 26

Gains of Lambs From Birth to Market Age

Sire	Hamp.	Lin.	Ramb.	South.	Corr.	Suff.
No. of lambs	74	71	65	72	85	26
Av. birth wt. lbs.	11.0	11.2	10.3	10.6	10.4	11.5
Av. wt. from range lbs.	73.9	73.4	72.3	69.0	71.1	79.5
Ave. age from range days	167.7	165.7	161.3	170.7	172.1	147.7

from one group to another each year.

The last two years the Suffolk sire was added. The ewes were pastured on

(*) F. S. Hultz, J. A. Gorman and S. S. Wheeler. Crossbreeding with Western Ewes. Wyoming Agricultural Experimental Station, Bulletin 210, November 1935.

lambs during a two-year period against 74 lambs over a 4-year period in the Hampshire cross, and the results would not be strictly comparable. Next in order were Lincoln, Rambouillet, Corriedale and Southdown.

Crossbreeding for Lamb and Wool Production (*)

University of Wyoming Five-year Study 1934-1939

One hundred high-class yearling Rambouillet ewes of uniform type were selected from the King Bros. Ranch. These were divided into groups of 20 and mated to Corriedale, Columbia, Lincoln and Romney rams respectively. The ewes were fed alfalfa hay and lambed at the University Farm. From about May 15 and October 15 they were pastured along with some beef cattle on 1100 acres of average range forage typical of the Laramie plains.

The Columbia cross was the heaviest, Lincoln second, Romney third, and Corriedale fourth. In weight of lambs per ewe bred the order was somewhat reversed due to the fact that the Corriedale bred lot produced 115 lambs per 100 ewes and the Columbia produced only 100 lambs per 100 ewes bred (8 ewes failed to lamb).

(*) J. A. Gorman, F. S. Hultz, Wyoming Experiment Station. D. L. Hinn, O. G. Hankins, and D. A. Spencer, U.S.D.A. Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 254, June 1942.

Five-year Average Weight and Gain of First Cross Lambs

Sire	Corriedale	Columbia	Lincoln	Romney
No. of lambs at birth	122	128	127	120
Birth wt. of lambs	10.29	10.48	11.28	10.76
No. of lambs at 140 days	114	109	120	108
Wt. of lambs at 140 days	67.47	72.50	69.41	67.92
Wt. of lambs per ewes bred	77.57	72.50	79.22	74.11

Body and Fleece Weights of First Cross Ewes 2-year Olds

Sire	Corriedale	Columbia	Lincoln	Romney
No. of ewes	20	19	19	19
Length of wool, inches	3.16	3.00	4.45	3.45
Fleece wt. pounds	10.84	12.39	12.03	10.74
Fleece wt. scoured lbs.	5.25	5.69	6.62	5.35
Body wt. after shearing lbs.	102.00	128.10	117.84	104.68

In body weights the ewes as 2-year-olds ranked Columbia first, Lincoln second, Romney third and Corriedale fourth.

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station

At the Ohio Station at Wooster an entire farm of 400 acres is devoted to sheep breeding and sheep research. One of the principal projects is a study of lamb production through systematic crossbreeding. There are five basic flocks under study:

Merino ewes (smooth) bred to Merino rams.

Merino ewes to Corriedale rams.

Merino ewes to Columbia rams.

Merino ewes to mutton rams (Shropshire and Southdown).

Western ewes (grade Rambouillet) to mutton rams (Hampshire, Shropshire, and Southdown).

In addition to obtaining the usual weight data all market lambs go through the meat laboratory for yield

and cut-out value, including per cent of edible meat to bone.

Nothing has been published on this type and breed study, but a few preliminary observations are herewith given.

The crossing of mutton rams to western ewes gives some significant results. The Hampshire cross lambs at 150 days of age weighed 88.6 pounds, the Shropshire cross 78.7 pounds, while the Southdown cross lambs were much lighter and only weighed 74.7 pounds at 260 days of age. Mr. D. S. Bell, in charge of the Ohio sheep investigations, states: "The Southdown-sired lambs are market toppers and dress the highest, but they are very slow to take on weight especially after weaning. One wonders whether, after all, the fundamental objective should not be size and pounds to sell, with enough form and finish to sell well, rather than any extreme in carcass form which the packers 'talk about but won't pay for'."

The importance of size of sire and characteristic for rapid growth is again emphasized in the Columbia-sired lambs from Merino ewes. The first-cross Corriedale-sired lambs weighed off grass at 247 days of age, from 4 to 7

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pounds heavier than the straight Merino. The Columbia-sired lambs weighed from 17 to 21 pounds heavier than the Corriedale-sired lambs. Mr. Bell further states, "The significant thing is that it appears in the Corriedale cross we get a sheep representing a $\frac{3}{4}$ fine comeback whereas in the Columbia-sired cross we get the effect of a 3-breed cross."

Increased livability and vigor showed very prominently when the first-cross Columbia-Merino ewe lambs were grown for breeding ewes and when these had lambs. There was 8 per cent mortality among their lambs whereas the original ewe stock was averaging 15 to 17 per cent infant mortality. In

the increased vigor through crossing may lie some of the real benefits, including reduction in cull types. Increased vigor, maximum rate of growth and enough form and finish to sell well would appear to be a profit-making program.

With this general practice of cross-breeding, the sheepman should not lose sight of the feed factor, remembering that the larger cross-bred type of ewes require the better feed and that the production of fat lambs is predicated on a year-long program of good range feed. Also the westerner's realistic approach of "pounds first" is good business and is mainly achieved by the use of the larger framed mutton sires.

days; State Fair booth maintained; prizes given to fourteen 4-H Club winners in the woolen dress department for state achievement; letters of appreciation sent to all assisting in projects; letters of congratulations sent to all prize winners in sewing contests; names of chapter presidents and many home economic instructors placed on the mailing list to receive "Nutrition News" published by the National Live Stock and Meat Board; four high school sewing projects finished and financial assistance given to Provo in completion of the project in Provo High School last Spring; three fashion reviews visited by representatives of state committee; two local conventions attended; two new chapters formed; ten displays of suggested Christmas gifts made of wool; quantities of lamb cookbooks, nutrition charts, booklets on the study of range grasses, pamphlets on wool and its care, mohair and its uses, wool in peace and war, etc., distributed.

A brief summary of the activities of the individual chapters follows:

Provo, a new chapter, has held monthly meetings featuring interesting topics and special discussions of wool and lamb. They sponsored a sewing contest in the local high school and have many fine plans for the future, such as working with the 4-H Clubs and women's organizations with demonstrations and projects.

The Salt Lake Chapter has held monthly meetings, published a year-book listing the membership and program of events, etc., sponsored the sewing contest in the three high schools and aided in the State Fair project; has given demonstrations, held socials, featured a fashion show in wool at the Ladies' Literary Club and at the Hotel Utah, and has had many other interesting activities.

American Fork has held a meeting each month following an interesting outline of activities and social events, such as sponsoring sewing contest in the local high school, articles to press, meat demonstrations, etc.

Cedar City helped sponsor an excellent convention, helping to bring to the interest of the people, by window displays, demonstrations, talks, etc., a better understanding of the quality of the product of the industry. They assisted with the Iron County Fair and the State Fair along with other groups of women of the county. They have just completed "A Year Around in Wool"

(Continued on page 36)

Auxiliary Work

A Review of Utah's 1946 Activities

It is with pleasure I report the activities of the auxiliaries of the Utah Wool Growers.

The Utah Auxiliary State Board is composed of nine officers and committee chairman, the immediate past president and nine chapter presidents. The State Auxiliary is made up of nine chapters: Vernal, Teasdale, Cedar City, Salt Lake, Provo, Manti, American Fork, Ephraim, and Heber. The meetings have been held according to the needs of the local chapters, some holding once a month and others less often.

At the close of the January convention of 1946, the newly elected officers, state officers, met in the first meeting for the purpose of outlining a plan for the year's work and selecting committee chairmen and appoint other state officers.

At this time there were four high schools working in the wool sewing contest, under the direct sponsorship of the state board, namely, Moroni, Davis, Beaver, and Price Junior High. The projects were started in December and followed up under the direction of Mrs. S. I. Greer, the state wool promotion chairman, and completed before the close of the school year. The girls, whose costumes were selected as first-place winners at a fashion show held at the schools, were presented with woolen yardage for a complete costume. These awards were selected by the Promotion Committee and purchased with funds set up for that purpose by

the Utah Wool Growers. Mrs. Greer also mailed, in September, an application blank and an invitation to twenty schools to enter the wool sewing contest for this year.

Mrs. D. R. Seely, meat promotion chairman, submitted plans and suggestions to the chapters that could be used in demonstrations in high schools and women's organizations.

Under the direction of the Program Committee, Mrs. E. Jay Kearns, Mrs. Nellie Oswald, and Mrs. Lucy Seely, a fine, pliable, and suggestive program was sent to all chapters to aid them in planning their year's program.

Under the direction of Mrs. Jim Allen an attractive booth was displayed at the State Fair showing the versatility of wool.

Mrs. W. S. Hatch, State Historian, has completed up to date the fine history book with pictures, clippings, etc. Mrs. Don Clyde, Corresponding Secretary, has mailed to all chapters numerous letters of information, instructions, and suggestions. Mrs. Sterling Ercanbrack, Parliamentarian and Chairman of the Revisions Committee, has written and presented a revision to articles four and five.

Mrs. Emory Smith, Publicity Chairman, has supplied the National Wool Grower and other publications with many interesting articles concerning the doings of the auxiliaries.

The activities of the State Auxiliary Board included: two board meetings and six executive meetings held; fashion display of prize-winning garments sponsored in Z.C.M.I.'s window for ten

Around the Range Country

Ranges needed moisture along the western Coast the fore part of June. Some improvement was noted in Arizona and New Mexico and elsewhere ranges and pastures were normal to excellent. Unseasonably cold weather and too much rain in many sections retarded the planting, germination and growth of corn.

With flood conditions existing in the Middle West, the extreme Southwest needed more rain as June progressed. At the same time, rain improved ranges west of the Divide but damaged hay in the northwestern and north central

areas. As June waned, Arizona, western Nevada and sections of the Pacific States remained dry.

Reports the last week of the month indicated that hay had been delayed over large areas and much was damaged by rain. Livestock throughout the month remained in good condition.

ARIZONA

Ranges dry; precipitation in extreme north softened browse.

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures normal or below in extreme northwest and southeast, above elsewhere, particularly in Bay Area and southern Sacramento Valley. Precipitation negligible. Lower pastures and ranges finished; upper good. Livestock in good condition.

COLORADO

Temperatures mostly below normal and precipitation above. Conditions unfavorable for farming activities. Ranges and livestock good to excellent.

Carbondale, Garfield County

More rain this June than last has made weather and feed conditions good; feed is not curing so rapidly (June 16).

Coyotes are more numerous in this area, as we have no bounty. The loss from coyotes is our biggest loss.

More lambs were saved than a year ago. We had fair weather and sufficient labor during lambing. Shorn crossbred yearlings are selling at \$18 per head.

The rate for shearers without board was 27 cents; with board, 32 cents. This

is an increase, in both instances, of two cents over last year's rates.

Forest Service allotments are being cut 10 percent in this section.

Elmer Bair

IDAHO

Cooler and generally well below normal. Grain conditions good.

Ovid, Bear Lake County

A new poison, 1080, used last year has reduced coyote numbers in this area.

Feed is very good (June 10); in fact, better than usual. A lambing increase

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Around the Range Country is the individual sheepman's section of the National Wool Grower and is open for reports of range and livestock conditions and other information or expressions of opinion on problems of interest to sheepmen generally.

The reports of conditions preceding sheepmen's letters in each state in Around the Range Country are taken from the telegraphic summaries for the week ending June 24, 1947, as published in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, U. S. Department of Commerce.



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Stockyards

of 10 percent was noted this year. We had very good weather during lambing and plenty of help. A few contracts are being made on fat lambs for fall delivery at \$17.50 per hundred. Fine-wool shorn yearlings are going at \$20, while crossbreds are \$22.

Since April 15, wool has been consigned to various companies. Shearers were paid 26 cents with board and 30 cents without board, as compared to 25 cents a year ago. The contract included shearing and grinding.

William K. Mathews

WILLAMETTE VALLEY PUREBRED RAM AND EWE SALE

Albany, Oregon
August 9, 1947

Stud Rams — Range Rams — Ewes
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COLUMBIAS

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of America

Box 2466 — State College Station
Fargo, North Dakota

MONTANA

Showery and cool weather resulted in rapid hay and grain growth. Sheep shearing progress good. Ranges excellent.

Brusett, Garfield County

I believe feed conditions on the range are better than in the last few years (June 26). Very good weather and plenty of lambing labor as well as a better lamb crop this year have been encouraging.

Feeder lambs are being contracted for fall delivery at 15 cents to 17½ cents.

Most of the wool in this section was contracted early, the same as a year ago. Shearers were paid 30 cents per head with board. The contract covered shearing, tying and sacking.

We have sufficient herders, but coyotes are more numerous because of the lack of trappers.

I like the National Wool Grower very much. Just keep pulling for the sheepman.
John A. Ryan

Elmdale, Richland County

Weather and feed conditions are fair in this section (June 18), comparing favorably to those of a year ago. Ten percent more lambs were saved this year, although we did not have sufficient help. The weather during lambing was fair. Feeder lambs are being contracted at 16 cents per pound for fall delivery.

Shearers received 27½ cents per head, tallying with last year's rates. The contract included shearing only.

Coyotes have increased in numbers since there is no bounty.

Bert Sallaberry

Jordan, Garfield County

A cold April and warm dry May caused a late growth of grass, but it was still sufficient for May lambing. About 10 percent more lambs were saved this year. We were able to obtain ample help and the weather was good. Lambs are being contracted at 15 to 17 cents for fall delivery. Fine-wool yearling ewes sold from \$18 to \$20 this spring and crossbreds at \$20.

Shearing is just commencing in this area (June 9). It will continue throughout the month. With board, shearers receive 30 cents, and the contract includes tromping and tying. The

same was paid last year. Nearly all the wool has been signed up by handlers.

There are plenty of coyotes here, but we kill our own with a plane and so are not bothered by them.

Ralph Robertson

Andes, Richland County

A greater percentage of lambs was

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saved this year, and they are in fine shape. I did my own lambing during which time we enjoyed good weather. Feeder lambs are being contracted for fall delivery at 16 cents (June 17). We paid shearers 27 cents with board here.

We do our own herding and the coyote problem is under control as we hunt them in planes.

John Sallaberry

NEVADA

Temperatures near or slightly below normal. Moderate rains in extreme east. Ranges need moisture; general condition fair to good. Extremely dry in west. Livestock good.

Elko, Elko County

In this area the spring range was dry, but the summer range is favorable (June 22). We finished lambing with

7 percent more lambs than a year ago. Dry weather prevailed during lambing and we were unable to obtain the help we needed.

Feeder lambs and fats are being contracted from 16 cents to 18 cents.

The shearing contract included shearing, tying and tromping. Without board, shearers were paid 38 cents just as they were a year ago.

Herders are scarce. Coyotes are well under control as the trappers are doing nice work with poison.

Pete Elia



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Ilderton, Ont., Canada

WADDELL, DAVE
Amity, Oregon

WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah

WINN & SON, R. E.
Nephi, Utah

NEW MEXICO

General showers. Temperatures averaged below normal with frost in elevated sections. Good rains in northeast and locally in south. Ranges improved, but more rain needed in south.

Encino, Torrance County

I think all of the wool in this section is stored in warehouses to be handled by the Commodity Credit Corporation if the purchase program is continued.

Shearers received from 20 cents to 25 cents with board. Feed is fair (June 21). Our lamb crop numbers about the same as a year ago. We had fine lambing weather and ample help. Feeder lambs are being contracted at 16 cents per pound for fall delivery. We have sufficient herders in this area.

Celestino Garde

OREGON

Pastures and ranges much improved. Livestock mostly in excellent condition.

Juntura, Malheur County

Rain, referred to here as "million-dollar rain," has been prevalent in the entire State of Oregon (June 5).

It is my opinion, and I speak with 42 years of experience, and the opinion of several other sheepmen of Harney, Lake and Malheur counties that Fish and Wildlife Service has finally and definitely curbed the coyote menace through use of the airplane. This is the first season in several years that our loss from coyotes during lambing has been almost nil.

This is also the first year in about 10 that our men have seen bunches of sage chickens everywhere. They had become practically extinct because of the coyote kill, but if the plane program is continued, it will take them only a few years to multiply.

David T. Jones



NATIONAL RAM SALE

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

AUGUST 25-26, 1947

NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH

Echo, Umatilla County

Heavy June rains have insured good summer feed in the mountains (June 18th). The spring ranges dried up much too soon due to lack of rain and continued heat and north winds. All desert feed was dried by May 1.

Lamb losses have been lighter than average this spring. The weather during lambing was very good and more lambs were saved—100 percent or more for most bands. Lambing labor was ample and of better quality than for some time. Most lambs have been contracted at prices ranging from \$15.50 per hundred to \$18. Yearlings out of the wool have been contracted from \$18.50 to \$20 per head.

Some wool was graded at shearing time, but shrink and price is not known. Some wools have been sold outright, but most have been consigned to handlers. From 40½ to 42 cents has been paid for some fine wools.

Sheep shearers were paid 22½ cents with board and room furnished. Total cost of shipping the wool to Portland came to about 50 cents per head.

There are few first class herders, yet very few young men are learning to work with sheep.

Coyotes are not prevalent in the low country, but are plentiful in the mountains, causing trouble there.

During the early spring, many ewes with lambs were sold. The high price of fat lambs is preventing some former sheepmen from re-entering the business. I understand that 18 to 20 cents for ewe lambs for fall delivery is the contract figure, which will make heavy lambs too costly to hold to raise breeding stock. At the beginning of World War II, Umatilla County had about 145,000 head of breeding ewes; the estimate on January 1, 1947 was 65,000 head.

Gaylord M. Madison

SOUTH DAKOTA

Heavy precipitation western third; light to moderate elsewhere. Grass excellent advancement.

Rapid City, Pennington County

The last few years have been rather exceptional in our area. Grain, hay and grass have responded to abnormal rainfall, and the country in general is in the best shape financially that it has ever been. The hay and grain reserves are far above average (June 17).

July, 1947



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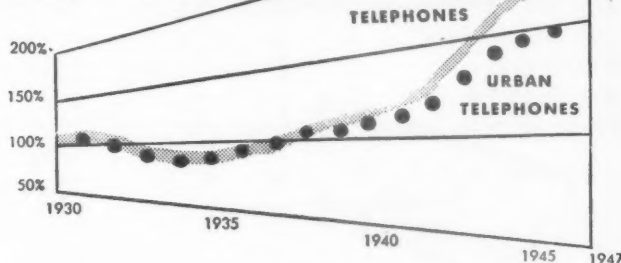
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This spring we had good lambing weather, and about 10 percent more lambs were saved than in the past. Fewer bands of better ewes under good management caused part of the increase. Lambs for early delivery have been contracted at 18 cents; feeders at 16½ cents. Yearlings are selling at \$22. Some choice crossbreds sold at \$24 before shearing.

Most growers are consigning their wools until the Washington situation is clarified.

The Forest Service in the Black Hills area has made an effort to protect the forage and at the same time protect the grazers. No reductions have been reported. A great demand for expansion due to high prices and excellent forage has caused some friction. However, the Forest Service is maintaining that a portion of the forage must be left on the ground, as it should be. This ultimately will benefit all users of the forest.

The bounty system, along with 1080 and thallium, has done away largely with coyote losses.

Shearers were paid 27 cents with board. They furnished the wool tier and stomper. Without board, where they do all the work, the price was 32 cents in the bag.

Lambing help was more plentiful than of late years. Herders are now available and the future of the sheep business in this area is bright.

Otto J. Wolff

TEXAS

Dry conditions partially relieved by widely scattered showers. Corn rather poor, but deterioration checked in north-central and east by scattered rains; most of south-central needs rain soon. Range and pasture grass revived. Feed for lambs assured by rains in western Edwards Plateau and Trans-Pecos.

UTAH

Temperatures near normal. Moderate to heavy precipitation in south and central latter part. Beneficial to field crops and ranges. Additional damage to hay.

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County

Weather and feed on ranges since May 1 have been excellent, with conditions very much improved over two previous years. Feed on the spring range is very good (June 1).

Ten percent more lambs were saved this year. Damp, cool weather prevailed during lambing and we were not able to obtain ample help.

The National Wool Grower

ANOTHER BIG LAMB



Ree Ritzman with 16½-pound lamb two days after it was born. Note the ewe's udder and ear tag.

THE birth of a lamb weighing 16 pounds was reported by Charlie Read of Klamath Falls, Oregon, in the National Wool Grower for April (p. 48). In response to Mr. Read's inquiries about other big lambs, Eli O. Ritzman of Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, writes: "On May 1st I had a four-year-old Suffolk ewe (registered) that dropped a ewe lamb that weighed 16½ pounds at birth. This lamb was taken to town when fully dried and weighed before witnesses."

Fat lambs are being contracted from 17 cents to 18 cents per pound for fall delivery. Shorn yearling crossbreds are selling at \$16. All wool activity has been held in abeyance pending Government action on the wool legislation.

The coyote situation is about the same in this area. We still lack the incentive to encourage trappers to take coyotes at all seasons. Most operators are still having trouble obtaining and retaining good herders. We understand Forest Service allotments have been cut from 20 to 60 percent.

We greatly favor complete termination of the old Grazing Service, now the Bureau of Land Management, and immediate adoption of a plan to issue long-term leases to present permittees and licensees with options to buy public lands in their allotments. This would add needed stability to the entire livestock industry.

Oman Brothers

WASHINGTON

Temperatures generally averaged below normal. Precipitation light and scattered. Agricultural progress good, notwithstanding dryness and locally bothersome winds. Grains and grass good.

WYOMING

Temperatures average much below normal. Precipitation general. Livestock and ranges excellent.

July, 1947

26th ANNUAL IDAHO STATE RAM SALE AUGUST 6 — FILER, IDAHO

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And for the Children	
Perdew's Tenderfoot at Bar X	3.00

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NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

509 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Auxiliary Work

(Continued from page 29)

under the expert direction of Mrs. Bernice Linford, home demonstration agent of Iron County, such as working with new wool, remodeling, spinning and weaving, and experimenting in the use of lamb fat for pastry making, etc.

The Vernal Chapter assisted with a fine local convention, sponsored an excellent meat demonstration before 105 high school students and women, held many interesting meetings, worked with wool, sent articles to the press, and are planning projects in wool and lamb promotion.

The Teasdale women, working under the handicap of so many of the members selling out, have met and are attempting to again carry on with interesting events as in the past.

Ephraim organized in January, 1946. They sponsored a fashion review at Snow College, are conducting the wool sewing project in two schools, assisted in Rambouillet Day, held interesting meetings, and feel a growing interest in the industry.

Manti, most recently organized of all the chapters, reports fine response from members and is planning many outstanding projects in wool and lamb production. This group is conducting the wool sewing contest in the local high school.

Heber is sponsoring the sewing project in its high school, has supplied the local markets with lamb cook books to be distributed and contacted the meat cutters frequently, suggesting the featuring of special cuts of lamb particularly the less expensive ones, has sponsored a demonstration through the services of Mrs. Effie Barrows of the F. A. C. Extension Service, for the dyeing and hooking of raw wool into lovely rugs; also five displays of Christmas suggestions made of wool following up the slogan "make this a woolen Christmas."

It has been a pleasure to visit the chapters and attend the conventions at Cedar City and Vernal. I appreciate the opportunity of meeting the fine people from all over the state and to become acquainted with the instructors of the girls participating in the various sewing contests.

Mrs. J. T. Murdock, President
Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary

(Lack of space has prevented the publication of this report in an earlier issue).

Pacific International Wool Show

AN adult wool show will be one of the events of the Pacific International Livestock Show this year (October 3 to 11) in addition to the 4-H Club show held during the war years.

Prior to the war the adult wool show

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was handled by the Pacific Wool Growers and that organization will cooperate with the Pacific International in renewal of this event. At a recent conference between R. A. Ward, manager, C. E. Grelle, secretary-treasurer, of the Pacific Wool Growers, and Walter A. Holt, general manager of the Pacific International, it was decided to have the show on a grade basis instead of by breeds. Premium lists carry awards totaling \$55 in each of six classes. The awards range from a first prize of \$10 to tenth prize of \$1, and for the champion fleece \$20 is offered. In addition to the cash awards eight trophies are offered. The classes are as follows: (1) 64's, 70's and 80's (Fine) Combing; (2) 58's, 60's (Half Blood) Combing; (3) 56's (Three-eighths Blood) Combing; (4) 48's, 50's (Quarter-Blood) Combing; (5) 46's (Low Quarter Blood) Combing; (6) 36's, 40's (Braid).

While no breed awards are offered by the show, various trophies and cups donated by breed associations and others will promote competition between the breeds.

In the 4-H Club wool show there will be four grades: 58's, 80's; 56's; 48's, 50's; 46's and lower. Club members are asked to contact their club leaders for detailed information.

National Columbia Show and Sale

DATES for the 4th National Show and Sale of registered Columbia Sheep at Minot, North Dakota, have been set for October 13-14, 1947.

"Outstanding breeders of the United States are making consignments for this sale," according to E. M. Gregory, agricultural development agent for the Great Northern Railroad, Fargo, North Dakota, who has charge of this event. The judging will take place at 8:30 a.m. Monday, October 13 at the Minot Fair Grounds. The Sale will start at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 14.

Some 300 rams and ewes will be offered at auction. The 286 head auctioned last year sold for a total of \$46,890; 63 rams averaged \$213 and 221 ewes \$151. The average price reflects the keen interest shown in the breed. The number of registered animals still remains insufficient to meet the demand. Last year buyers came from as far East as New York State, and as far West as Washington. Twelve states were represented.



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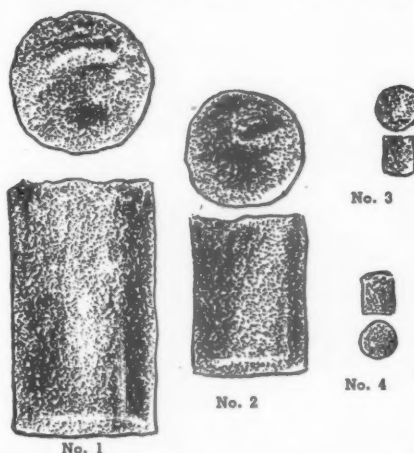
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No. 2	3/4 in.	1 1/4 in.	Mineralized	Range
No. 3	3/16 in.	1/4 in.	Mineralized	Feed Lot
No. 4	3/16 in.	1/4 in.	Not Mineralized	Feed Lot

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